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Zagladin on Foreign Representation at Congress

LD241128 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS — Many more representatives of communist, workers' and other democratic parties have been invited to the 27th CPSU Congress than for the previous congresses, specifically the 26th Congress, said Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Congress [as received]. Speaking at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Central Committee [as received] today, he said that 153 delegations from 113 countries of the world had given consent to attend the congress. Among them — 12 delegations of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries, 83 delegations of communist and workers' parties of non-socialist countries, 37 delegations of revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements.

We demonstrate our readiness for cooperation with all democratic and peace forces, coming out for security of the peoples, for prevention of nuclear war. An important innovation is that socialist, social-democratic and labour parties have been invited for the congress, said Vadim Zagladin. Their representatives at the congress will have the same status as all other delegations. A total of 21 such delegations have given consent to attend the congress.

The Socialist International, on the instruction of its leadership, will be represented by a delegation of the French Socialist Party. A delegation of the Indian National Congress has been invited, and has already arrived in Moscow. And, finally, invited were representatives of 7 international democratic organisations. Part of the delegations, participants in the work of the congress, will speak at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, and since their number is 153, the other delegations will be given the floor at meetings of party activists in Moscow, the Moscow region, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. All our guests, who will be willing to speak, will be given the floor on equal rights, and these speeches will be in the verbatim report of the congress.

Answering a question, Vadim Zagladin said that Chinese comrades had stated that they would not be able to send their delegation to the congress since the CPSU and the Communist Party of China do not maintain interparty links.

A total of 1016 foreign journalists and also 1705 representatives of Soviet mass media have been accredited at the press centre of the 27th congress by today.

Delegations Arrive for Opening of Congress

Guests Welcomed

PM241103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86
First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "The Arrival of Foreign Delegations for the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 27th CPSU congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

Of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos;

Of the Communist Party of Canada led by William Kashtan, general secretary of the party;

Of the Brazilian Communist Party led by Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Chile led by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party Central Committee;

Of the Maltese Communist Party led by Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Sri Lanka Communist Party including K.P. Silva, general secretary of the party Central Committee, and Peter Keuneman, chairman of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Venezuela, led by Alonso Oheda, general secretary of the party;

Of the Paraguayan Communist Party, led by Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Association for the Unity of the Communists of Australia, led by Patrick Clancy, national secretary of the association;

Of the Communist Party of the Philippines, led by N. Manguiduyos, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of El Salvador, led by Shafic Jorge Handal, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador led by F. Cienfuegos, member of the leadership of the front;

Of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, including Fu'ad Moursi and Husayn 'Abd al-Rabbo, member of the party Central Secretariat;

Of the Radical Party of Chile led by U. Miranda, member of the party leadership;

Of the Communist Party of Honduras, led by Rigoberto Pakilla, general secretary of the party;

Of the Colombian Communist Party led by Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the People's Party of Panama led by Ruben Dario Sousa,

general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Israel led by Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Iraqi Communist Party led by Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Palestine Communist Party led by S. al-Natshab, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Syrian Communist Party led by Khalid Bakhdash, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Ireland, including Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the party, and James Stewart, general secretary of the party.

The delegations were welcomed by N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, I.V. Kapitonov and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Borisenkov, P.P. Grishkyavichus, I.S. Gustov, G.V. Kolbin, M.A. Ponomarev, Ya.P. Ryabov, P.N. Fedoseyev, and S.A. Shalayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.M. Vladychenko, I.F. Obraztsov, and A.B. Chakovskiy, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Abolentsev, V.S. Baltrunas, N.I. Bochkov, K.N. Brutents, A.I. Vlasov, V.A. Grigoryev, V.G. Dolgin, I.I. Kovalenko, I.S. Skiba, M.N. Smirnovskiy, A.N. Shoshnikov, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

IZVESTIYA on Delegation Arrivals

PM241036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival of Foreign Delegations for the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

Of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] comprising Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee (delegation head); Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vu Kuang, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the CPV Central Committee International Department; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR;

Of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] comprising Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers (delegation head); Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and LPDR minister of national defense; Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; and Oudom Khatti-Gna, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Xieng Khouang Province LPRP Committee;

Of the MPRP comprising Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium (delegation head); Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Bugyn Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee; and Tserengiyn Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the USSR;

Of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

Of the Communist Party of India led by Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the party;

Of the Argentine Communist Party led by Athos Fava, general secretary of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Luxembourg led by Rene Urbany, chairman of the party;

Of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin led by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Norway led by Hans Kleven, chairman of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Ecuador led by Rene Leon Mauge, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the United Socialist Party of Mexico including Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and Manuel Stefens Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the party Central Committee;

Of the Jordanian Communist Party led by Faik Warrad [spelling as received], first secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand led by George Edward Jackson, party general secretary;

Of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Peter Symon, party general secretary;

Of the Party of the Costa Rican People led by Eduardo Mora, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Ntional Liberation Front of Bahrain led by Abdallah 'Ali, member of the Guiding Committee of the Front;

Of the People's Party of Iran;

Of the Communist Party of Pakistan;

Of the Yemen Socialist Party led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the African National Congress of South Africa led by Alfred Nzo, ANC general secretary;

Of the African party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) led by Carlos Correia, member of the political Bureau of the party Central Committee, minister of agricultural development and fisheries of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

Of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar Party led by Gisele Rabesahala, general secretary of the party, minister of culture and revolutionary arts of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (Arema) led by Theophil Andrianaelisoa, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin led by Martin Bohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Socialist Party of Belgium (Francophone) led by Elie Devorme, member of the party leadership.

The delegations were greeted by G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; L.N. Zaykov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Bazovskiy, L.A. Voronin, M.G. Voropayev, L.A. Gorshkov, T.B. Guzhenko, V.K. Mesyats, V.S. Murakhovskiy, O.B. Rakhmanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, and N.I. Savinkin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.N. Dmitriyev, T.G. Ivanova, V.M. Kamentsev, A.A. Logunov, K.Ye. Fomichenko, and B.N. Chaplin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; T.V. Golubtsova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; O.S. Belyakov and N.A. Stashenkov, CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.A. Belik, N.B. Bikkenin, K.N. Brutents, I.I. Kovalenko, V.F. Morozov, P.Ya. Slezko, M.N. Smirnovskiy, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, and N.N. Chetverikov, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chiefs; V.G. Zakharov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom second secretary; A.A. Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; P.A. Naumov, chairman of the APN Board; M.P. Vyshinskiy, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.N. Sofinskiy, and V.I. Tikhonov, USSR deputy ministers; S.I. Chistoplyasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; A.A. Belyayev and B.G. Vladimirov, chief editors of the newspapers *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* and *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*; V.F. Sobchenko, USSR ambassador to the LPDR; V.V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute; V.F. Stanis, rector of the Patrice Lumumba University of the Friendship of the Peoples; V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries; and other officials.

BCP, PZPR, RCP Delegations Arrive

LD241221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ryzhkov, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

A delegation of the PZPR led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ligachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

A delegation of the RCP led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the country, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

Zamyatin Holds Press Conference on CPSU Congress

LD241044 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS — The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which opens tomorrow, is of truly historic significance in the life of the party and of the entire Soviet people, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, stated at a press conference at the Press Centre of the 27th Congress of the CPSU today.

The significance of the congress is determined by the paramount importance of the matters which are being brought up for discussion at the congress, by the character of the current period, by the novelty and magnitude of the tasks arising before Soviet society, Leonid Zamyatin said. The CPSU holds that, in present-day domestic and international conditions, all-round progress of Soviet society can be ensured along the lines of accelerating socio-economic development. This is the party's strategic course which is directed towards a qualitative remaking of society.

This means the renovation of the material-technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, the refining of social relations, first and foremost, in the economy, deep-running changes in the content and character

of labor, in the material and spiritual conditions of life of Soviet people, and the stimulation of the entire system of political, social and ideological institutions.

Soviet society, Leonid Zamyatin went on to say, has entered a new phase of its history. Its substance is that the requirements of social development dictate the need of further changes and transformations, serious re-structuring and refining of many sides of production relations, methods of economic management, forms and style of party and state guidance, that is, the policy designed to achieve a qualitatively new state of Soviet society.

The policy of the CPSU on the international scene is inseparably linked with the vital strategic tasks inside the country. The statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, January 15 reflects the striving of our party to work toward the relaxation of international tensions, toward the realization of a wide-scale constructive program of measures devised to terminate the arms race, promote disarmament, ensure peace and security.

In its cadres policy the CPSU makes principled emphasis on such qualitities of leading officials as the sense of the new, the readiness to take responsibility upon oneself, the desire to learn and work better, the ability to take account of the political meaning of the economic activity, exactingness to oneself and to others. In the course of the election campaign the body of secretaries of primary party organizations was renewed by 23 per cent. In the primary party organizations — and there are over 430,000 of them — Communists made more than three million remarks and comments concerning the documents submitted for discussion, Leonid Zamyatin said. This is a genuine wealth of collective thinking and evidence of the flourishing party democracy.

PRAVDA Reviews Book on Precongress Documents
PM181119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 86
First Edition p 3

[V. Fedotov review under the "Among Books" rubric: "Acceleration"]

[Text] The above is the title of a collection of articles from the central press on topical problems of the country's socioeconomic development. Its second part, like the first, which came out last year, is published by the Pravda Publishing House. The book presents extensive items from the nationwide discussion of precongress party documents and includes speeches by workers, kolkhoz members, party, soviet, and economic leaders, scientists, and specialists. For example, A. Churkin, milling machine operator at the Moscow Carburetor Plant, writes about a very important principle of party work style — the unity of word and deed; V. Muirakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers reveals the opportunities available to agro-industrial associations and the prospects for that major national economic sector; Academician V. Trapeznikov considers how to provide incentives conducive to enhanced output quality; and B. Gumenyak, a gas extraction expert, considers how to increase labor collectives' role....

The book's opening section expounds on the concept of socioeconomic acceleration, which envisages not only doubling our economic potential by the year 2000 and increasing national economic growth rates but also switching over to intensive development.

The collection discusses strengthening the scientific and technical revolution and creating conditions for the extensive and rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. One section is devoted to the main factor involved in acceleration, namely, the role played by people. Indeed acceleration itself has been conceived and is being carried out by the party in the name of and for the good of people.

Zagladin Focuses on Peace Policy for Congress

LD222308 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

["Recorded statement" by Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; in Russian with superimposed English translation; date not given]

[Text] Just a few days are before the opening of the congress. All the preparations for it have been practically finished. These were very serious preparations as the Congress will be of exceptional signifiance. It will take place at the turning point of this country's life and also at the turning point of the life of mankind as a whole. In fact, all countries and nations are faced with the problem of choosing between letting the events take the same course as in the previous decade, that is toward confrontation and aggravation of the war threat, and seeking the way out of this well-used track, looking for the road to termination of confrontation to the loosening of tensions, to lasting peaceful coexistence. It is our firm belief that every country and nation, every government, every political and public functionary must think of this and make his choice, select his way in this complicated period.

We have made our choice. The Soviet Communists go to the 27th party congress having made their choice and with a clearly formulated foreign policy program. This program is outlined in the draft of the updated program of the party, in the statements of the party leaders, primarily of Mikhail Gorbachev. In many respects our choice is a new choice, a fresh approach to the problems faced by mankind today. In his interview for the *L'HUMANITE* newspaper, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this. In the present conditions, he pointed out, when human civilization has developed means sufficient for self destruction it is vital to break through the age-long traditions and give them up, for otherwise the problem of mankind's survival may become solution-proof. In the nuclear age it is impossible to leave at least sufficiently long relying on psychology, habits and regulations from the stonge age. [sentence as heard]

When we discuss this with our foreign colleagues we are sometimes asked if this approach doesn't signify a step back from certain basic principles. Not in the least, is our answer. The principles that are at the core of our foreign policy stay unchanged. These principles are traceable to Lenin's thought, to his Peace Decree, and we remain faithful to them. Yet the realization of this principle takes different shapes today, considering the peculiarities of our nuclear age, the demands of the international situation. Our policy is successive and consistent. But succession, as our party has repeatedly pointed out, doesn't mean repetition of what has been before, but rather giving due consideration to the new circumstances, and we do this in full measure.

Well, what have we actually taken into account? What traditions of the past do we propose to forsake? For one thing we have taken into account the fact that in the present nuclear age it is impossible to guarantee security basically by way of multiplying weaponry. The more weapons, the less the security — such is the reality of today. We have also taken into account the fact that the security of one state cannot be guaranteed at the expense of another state's security. In the nuclear age security is one and the same for all. We have also realized that the efforts of one state, even of such a big one as the Soviet Union, are not enough to guarantee this security. In the past a nation could hope to guarantee security only for itself, this is no longer possible; security today requires collective efforts of both states and nations.

Proceeding from these premises we have elaborated the concept of security, as well as the program of its realization. The fundamental principles of this program were spelled out in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year. A significant aspect of this program is that for one thing its purpose is to rid mankind completely of such heavy burden as mass annihilation weapons by the end of this century. Naturally, we don't neglect other types of weapons generally called conventional. It's worth pointing out, as in the West anxieties are voiced quite groundlessly though, that once nuclear weapons are liquidated the Russians will take (?all) with conventional arms. But we don't have superiority or seek it.

Another thing is that we propose a strict system of international control, including control on-the-spot. Thirdly, our proposals envisage liquidation of mass annihilation weapons in three stages, and at each stage identical security to be guaranteed to all states. None of these stages relies on upsetting the military-strategic balance; on the contrary this balance is proposed to be maintained but on the minimal level. Naturally, the Soviet Union and the United States, as the two greatest nuclear powers, are to start the disarmament program. Yet on a later stage they are to be joined by other countries. In short, this program is to be carried through not by one or two countries, but through the efforts of all nuclear powers, of the world community as a whole.

Finally, this program is addressed not just to governments, but to nations as well. This deserves special mentioning, because it is based not just on our own ideas but also on the proposals that have been advanced by various political and public forces. We take these proposals with utmost attention and try to incorporate them with the ideas of our own. We are ready and willing to study other proposals aimed to consolidate peace; we are ready for dialogue, for discussion; we are ready to seek mutually acceptable solutions, but only if these solutions serve peace.

Prokhorov Previews 27th CPSU Congress

LD211720 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 TASS — By TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov:

The recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved the report and other documents intended for the 27th party congress and adopted the decision to submit them to consideration by the congress. The results of the nation-wide discussion of the pre-congress documents and of the socialist emulation campaign of the country's work collectives in honour of the party congress have been summed up. First showings of plays and exhibitions devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress have been held in Moscow and other towns of the country, and books timed to coincide with the congress have come off the press.

Everything is ready for the party congress which is to open in the Kremlin on Tuesday: Moscow's hotels are awaiting the delegatesto the party forum and its numerous guests, while the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress, where the accreditation of journalists representing the press of almost all countries of the world is continuing, has already opened.

There is a special atmosphere in Moscow in the remaining days before the congress. There are no elements of ostentation in it: a party congress means first of all a lot of work. But there is an understanding of the scopefulness and importance of the approaching event.

People in the Soviet Union expect much of the 27th CPSU Congress. The course of the report-and-elections meetings in the party, that preceded the congress, demonstrated the substantially changed style of party life in general. At the meetings, party conferences and congresses of the Communist parties of the union republics there was a frank and very critical discussion both of achievements in various fields of the country's life and of shortcomings, miscalculations and lapses. Those directly responsible for this were named and many of them had to leave their positions of importance. Such posts were left not only by those who were guilty of miscalculations and errors but also by those who no longer met the present much higher demands made of officials.

Party congresses of our Communist Party have always not only solved key questions of party life but also determined the direction of development of Soviet society, the Soviet state. For instance, questions of the industrialisation of the Soviet Union and the collectivisation of agriculture, five-year development plans were discussed and approved at party congresses.

This time, too, the highest forum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to study strategic questions: Adopt the new edition of the party's fundamental document — the Programme of the CPSU, the amended party rules and determine the guidelines for the USSR'S economic and social development in the coming five years and the period to the year 2000.

Letters to PRAVDA Support Draft Party Documents

LD240414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian

2300 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Today the newspaper analyzes the preliminary results of the discussion of the drafts of the precongress party documents. It is noted that the *PRAVDA* editorial offices received more than 25,000 letters on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, its rules and proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and in the Period to 2000. The paper notes that all of these letters were imbued with one common concern: The concern that the fresh wind of beneficial change should gather force in all spheres of our life, that our forward progress should steadfastly gain pace.

Another conclusion is that the mail to *PRAVDA* convinces one that Communists and Soviet people take the party's programmatic aims completely to heart and are aware of the objective necessity of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The letters contain ardent approval of the course adopted by the party, of seriously restructuring the management structure and the leadership style and methods of all work, and they contain unanimous support for the new and decisive steps which aim to strengthen peace on the globe.

Kosolapov Replaced as Editor of KOMUNIST

AU241404 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 24 (AFP) — Richard Kosolapov, 55, ultra-conservative editor-in-chief of the magazine *KOMMUNIST* since April 1976, has left in the latest of several top-rank changes in the Soviet media. His successor, a reliable source said, would be Central Committee Propaganda Department aide N.B. Bikenin. The department chief, Aleksandr Yakovlev, is regarded as a supporter of party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Under Mr. Kosolapov, a propaganda official whose career developoed with the late party chief Leonid Brezhnev, *KOMMUNIST* backed ultra-conservative views. This happened notably in an apparently dry debate about contradictions in the communist system, which in fact reflected Mr. Gorbachev's power struggle against "orthodox" officials round his predecessor Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Kosolapov would take a philosophy chair at Moscow University, and probabaly lose both his Central Committee post and his political influence, the source said. The 27th party congress starts here tomorrow. But a Western diplomatic source warned that the change, while suggesting a new openness, did not mean a more liberal approach.

There have been recent editorial changes at the top of *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA*, the Red Army daily *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star)*, and at least two other publications and three publishing houses, as well as the State Committee (ministry) for Radio and Television.

Conference Criticizes Work of Armenian Mass Media

LD230240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] A conference of Armenia's ideological aktiv held today in Yerevan discussed the tasks of the republic's ideological institutions and mass information media in educating cadres and the further improvement of the quality of their work in light of the demands of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. It was noted in the report and in speeches that the resources of workers of newspapers, magazines, radio, television, the Armenian state information agency, and publishing houses are not being used sufficiently. Articles in the press and on the airwaves sometimes lack principle and punch; they trespass on cliches and sketchiness; and front-ranking expertise and the achievements of science are being propagandized feebly. City and rayon party committees, the orators emphaisized, must react more energetically to criticism of shortcomings and adopt effec-

tive measures to remove them.

Soviet Editors View Changes in Media
PM181203 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 86 p 16

[Article by Gerard Streiff: "Media: The Duty To Criticize"]

[Text] *PRAVDA* Opposition Newspaper

Some time ago television viewers witnessed the following sequence: On the right of the screen a senior official; on the left, a group of elected representatives. The camera had entered the room in which a parliamentary commission was sitting. Consumer goods were being discussed. "Why is a particular product not available?" a deputy asked. "It is not our responsibility," the bureaucrat replied. "Wrong!" a young elected representative cried, producing a document, "you are obliged to make it your business...."

This curious "live" debate is one small example of the new look on Soviet television, whose chairman has recently been replaced. Program format is starting to change; in other words, there is a tendency to abandon the pompous, stiff tone and to try to please. There is undoubtedly much more criticism. And there is a growing number of pretexts for giving people a say.

The TASS agency up until now has been very slow to react to the ideological campaigns raging in the news world. Its chairman has just admitted in the journal *MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN* the need for the agency to "improve all the forms and methods of its work."

The Soviet media is clearly reawakening. It is high time it did. Back in 1981 Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviets are educated people: When they hear banalities they switch off. A new information policy is therefore welcome.

PRAVDA is setting the example. I even heard a neighbor say in the past few days that this daily is looking increasingly like an opposition newspaper.

"Great efforts are necessary," its chief editor Viktor Afanasyev told us, "to rebuild our media. In other words to make political life more visible, to be more operational, to put all the problems on the table, and to use more biting criticism. Up until now there have been forbidden areas. This is now over. Everything can be criticized and all levels are targets. The aim is not to criticize simply for the sake of it but out of a concern to find a solution."

"In the ideological struggle with the West," the chief editor said, "we are not satisfied with ourselves and must engage in self-criticism: We have made achievements, but we talk about them little or badly."

According to the opinion polls which *PRAVDA* carries out regularly, the readers' criticisms of their newspaper relate to the lack of space given to young people's and women's questions, but also to the excessive coverage of formal matters.

"However, in 1985 we gained 500,000 subscribers. We are moving toward 11 million copies and we think we have 40 million readers," V. Afanasyev said. "An effort is being made to persuade important intellectuals to write in the press more often. The intelligentsia are showing an increasing tendency to express their views on everyday matters, Yevtushenko for instance. We welcome this. These people know the influence of their views. They have held back for a long time but are now more willing to come forward." Democracy Is an Incentive

[Streiff] What about the local press?

[Afanasyev] It is a vital element. In our country, with 15 republics and 100 nations we cannot do without it. Moreover there are many local problems to be solved on the spot. In many cases these local papers print many more copies than the central organs. [End Afanasyev remarks]

TRUD, the trade union organ, is a newspaper which is making rapid progress.

Last year it gained 1.3 million readers and its circulation reached the nice figure of 18.2 million copies, heading the hit parade of the media in the USSR. The new chief editor is 49-year-old Aleksandr Potapov. "What is our aim? To speak frankly and bring into the open all acute labor questions, to expose in a critical way problems arising with regard to working conditions, and the defense of the workers rights when they are violated by the administration. We aim to give a great deal of useful information about everyday life, and clear sections on legal matters. And we also try to prompt reactions from readers."

For instance last July a worker at the Uralmash factory in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, suggested opening a discussion platform on the struggle against carelessness in the enterprise. "Let us ask the workers to give examples of waste and suggest solutions," he said. The idea was accepted by the editorial board. "We thought it would last 1 month at most. However the debate continued on such a scale that it is still going on.... We have devoted more than 20 pages to it. Some 200 writers, two-thirds of whom are workers, asked serious questions all relating to the need to speed up technical progress."

This debate has been named "The National Workers' Correspondence Assembly." A decree from the party leadership urged all managements criticized or questioned in these letters to reply in detail rather than superficially.

"This is one example," Potapov said, "which shows that the press is not just there to inform; it is a platform for the people. It is vital to support this desire to talk, and explain one's views, and not stifle initiative. Democracy is an incentive. The right to have a say helps boost people's activity."

With a circulation of 3.7 million copies, the daily *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* looks like *TRUD*'s little brother. And yet on the streets of Moscow it is one of the newspapers in which there is most interest; perhaps this is partly because it best expresses this new information policy. Who are its readers? Mainly non-party members and women. Mikhail Ninachev, its chief editor, went straight to the point: "For almost 1 year there have been real changes in our whole life, including the media. We at

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA take a realistic approach to things. We call success, shortcomings, and mistakes by their names. I would say that we take more care over people's attitude toward the press. Their confidence in us plays a crucial role. If the newspaper says one thing and the citizen sees something different in life, that is wrong. Unfortunately such behavior exists in our country. It is no secret that too many newspapers paint a rosy picture of reality and make things seem better than they are.

Socialism in Paradise?

"Talking about shortcomings and mistakes is a thankless task but it is vital. At present our press is more honest and frank. This is because people's knowledge is a vital weapon. And the press must not only inform, it must also disturb, and reflect dissatisfaction. Tranquility and illusions are dangerous for a ruling party."

Ninachev added that criticism today can no longer be limited to general remarks but must name those at fault. "In the West these criticisms are used as signs of weakness. However, they are a sign of courage and strength. We are talking frankly about our successes and failures. Socialism is after all not paradise. We are living in the world and must not be blind. It is about people.... This is what is new in our approach."

As in *PRAVDA* and *TRUD*, dialogue with the readers is an important question here, too. "We should aim for the reader to express his own views in the press." This is one way, he added, of combating a degree of snobbery among journalists who always think they know what people expect from their newspaper, which is a mistake. "It is sometimes the simplest articles which spark off the most emotion. One day we published a letter from an old woman, who talked about her loneliness. In a few days we were inundated with letters on this subject." And the woman who wrote the letter received 3,000 letters of help and solidarity.

"People are writing to us more and more. There are fewer letters of complaint and more letters expressing opinions. Let us say that 60 percent of the correspondence contains explanations of readers' viewpoints. This is heartening, we are pleased and worried about it because it means we must take the reader seriously, and not toy with him...."

Marchuk Addresses Economic Achievements Meeting

LD221613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A meeting of the working people of Moscow and of the capital's oblast which took place today was devoted to the entry on the all-union board of honor of the USSR's exhibition of achievements of the national economy of labor collectives who were winners in socialist competition in 1985.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the main committee of the USSR exhibition of achievements of the national economy, stressed that the course for speeding up the social and economic development of our society worked out by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee laid down the basis for important changes in the approaches to resolving economic and political tasks.

Party, Government Leaders Thank for Subbotnik

LD222306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee: An all-union communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress was held in the country 15 February 1986 on the initiative of front-ranking collectives of several enterprises and organizations. It was a striking testimony to the nationwide approval of the party's plans to speed up the country's socio-economic development and to the warm aspiration of the working people to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Taking part in the subbotnik were 153 million people who labored at their work places in industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, and other branches of the national economy, and also those who carried out improvements to towns and population centers. By means of their highly productive labor, those taking part in the subbotnik made an important contribution to fulfilling and overfulfilling the adopted precongress pledges as well as the tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Industrial output alone worth R1,338 billion was produced on that day. Many labor collectives produced more output than on ordinary days, and a considerable volume of this was manufactured from economized raw material, materials, and fuel. Special attention was paid to above-plan production of items for which there is increased demand.

About R200 million was earned and handed over to the 12th 5-Year Plan period fund by those taking part in the subbotnik.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee express heartfelt gratitude to workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical and industrial and office workers, and young people for their active participation in the all-union communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th party congress.

Taking into account the wishes of the working people, the funds earned on the subbotnik will be directed into construction and equipping rural, rayon, and town health service institutions and preschool institutions for children.

Supreme Soviet Views Anti-Alcohol Drive in Vinnitsa

PM191258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Vinnitsa Oblast State Organs' Implementation of Legislation Designed To Overcome Drunkenness"]

[Text] After examining a report on Vinnitsa Oblast state organs' work in implementing legislation designed to overcome drunkenness, submitted by the Legislative Proposals and Health and Social Security Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and

Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a resolution on the question in hand. The resolution notes that the soviets and other state and public organizations in the oblast have drafted and are implementing measures to carry out the relevant resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. Collaboration among soviets, labor collectives, and public organizations in resolving these questions has improved. The work of cultural and sports establishments is improving, anti alcohol propaganda is intensifying, and the struggle against home distilling has been stepped up. Enterprises which used to produce wines and spirits are being switched over to producing nonalcoholic drinks. Order is being established in the spirits trade. Sales of fruit drinks, confectionery, and other products enjoying consumer demand have expanded.

As a result of the measures taken, losses of working time and the number of industrial injuries due to drunkenness have been reduced. Public order is improving in cities and other population centers and the number of crimes committed by people in a state of intoxification has fallen.

However, the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism outlined by the party and state are being carried out in the oblast too slowly. The soviets have yet to fundamentally improve the organizational and educative work involved in eradicating these phenomena. Appropriate monitoring to ensure observance of the requirements of the anti-alcohol legislation is lacking, and due attention is not being paid to coordinating the activity of state and public organs. There has been no substantial decrease in alcohol consumption in the oblast.

Measures to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations for creating in all collectives an implacable attitude to all cases of drunkenness are being laxly implemented. A lenient attitude to absenteeism and lack of principle in settling questions regarding responsibility for breaches of legislation are apparent in many labor collectives, and comrades' courts and the commissions for combatting drunkenness are working poorly. Questions of strengthening order and discipline at enterprises, kolkhozes, and other organizations frequently remain outside soviets' purview.

The standard of narcological assistance to the population is inadequate, and the work of detecting people suffering from alcoholism and ensuring their prompt treatment is being poorly carried out.

Some soviets are not really concerning themselves with organizing educational work and physical culture and fitness. The activity of cultural and sports establishments does not meet modern requirements and is not sufficiently directed toward preventing drunkenness, propagating a healthy life style, broadening the range of interests and meeting the cultural needs of working people, particularly young people, and improving the organization of the population's leisure.

The work of internal affairs organs, the prosecutor's office, and courts in preventing drunkenness and ensuring that all breaches of the legislation are punished without fail is not always effective.

The shortcomings in carrying out the requirements of legislation aimed at overcoming drunkenness noted in Vinnitsa Oblast are also occurring in certain other republics, krays, and oblasts.

Due attention to expanding the production of nonalcoholic drinks is not being paid in a number of places. Many cities are tolerating gross breaches of the rules of trade in wines and spirits. Some internal affairs organs are lax in carrying out work to detect and stop home distilling and speculation in spirits.

This all goes to show that not all soviets or other state organs have yet made the necessary breakthrough in the work of implementing party directives and the requirements of the law on resolutely stamping out drunkenness and alcoholism, establishing a sober life style, tightening organization and discipline at work, ensuring public order, and showing the state's concern for the family.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has recommended to the Vinnitsa Oblast Soviet and the oblast's city and rayon soviets that they take urgent measures to remove existing shortcomings and persistently continue the work of overcoming drunkenness in every city, rayon, and labor collective; seek to eliminate all instances of people appearing in a drunken state either at work or in a public place; and improve the prevention of drunkenness at a neighborhood level.

Soviets have been informed of the need:

— to make more extensive use of their powers and the force of the law to increase the effectiveness of the struggle against drunkenness, home distilling, breaches of the rules of trade in spirits, and other negative phenomena; to discuss these problems in a systematic and businesslike way at soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission sittings, ensuring that decisions taken are purposeful, given publicity, and promptly executed; and to seek to ensure the strictest observance everywhere of the anti-alcohol legislation by all officials and citizens;

— to promote in every way the creation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of intolerance and comradly exactingness toward violators of order and discipline and to tighten monitoring of the activity of the leaders of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations in implementing the requirements of legislaton designed to overcome drunkenness;

— to enhance the level of activity of deputies' groups and post, people's control organs, comrades' courts, rural assemblies, neighborhood citizens meetings, and other organs of public initiative in the matter of preventing drunkenness and further strengthening public order in cities and rayons; to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the commissions for combatting drunkenness and ispolkom administrative and juvenile affairs commissions;

— to deal systematically with questions of organizing the population's leisure, to make better use of cultural and sports establishments for prevention purposes, and to put them into good working order; to introduce effective forms and methods of anti-alcohol propaganda applicable to local organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety;

— to pay particular attention to preventing drunkenness among young people and to adopt measures to enhance the role and responsibility in this matter of the family, public education, health, cultural, and sports establishments, and law and order organs;

— to implement additional measures to improve the organization of narcological assistance to the population; to allocate the necessary premises for the relevant clinics, sections, and surgeries, including those attached to industrial enterprises, and to augment them with skilled cadres;

— it is recommended that union republic supreme soviet presidiums reinforce the leadership of soviets and the monitoring of the work of soviets and subordiante organs in carrying out legislation designed to overcome drunkenness, seek to ensure that ministries, departments, and other management organs carry out the outlined measures to the letter, and focus their efforts on eliminating shortcomings; draw particular attention to the need to boost production and expand the range and enhance the quality of nonalcoholic drinks and other products enjoying consumer demand.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has laid down specific instructions for certain ministries and departments with the aim of further improving the work of implementing anti-alcohol legislation. Attention has been drawn to the need to improve the activity of subordinate cultural enlightenment establishments and sports organizations in the moral, esthetic, and physical education of citizens and the establishment of a socialist way of life.

PRAVDA Article on State-Citizen Relationship

PM171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor D. Zlatopolskiy under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "The State and the Individual"]

[Text] Reciprocal relations between the state and the individual reflect the degree of democracy in any social system. "The state," K. Marx wrote, "is the intermediary between man and man's freedom" (K. Marx and F. Engels. *Works*, Vol 1, page 389). It is obvious therefore, that a man's freedom, an individual's freedom depends on the character and class essence of the state.

Alienation between the state and the individual, organically inherent in the bourgeois system, only disappears under the socialist system's conditions. Under socialism, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "the ideas of freedom, human rights, and the dignity of the individual have real, vital content, the unity of rights and duties is ensured, and there is just one set of laws and moral norms in operation and one discipline for everyone."

Historical experience demonstrates that only socialism creates the objective conditions for the individual's true freedom, which in turn is the foundation for the all-around development of man's abilities and talents. Socialist ownership of the means of production, the corresponding economic system, and the new type of production relations are conditions of that kind.

The important feature characterizing reciprocal relations between the state and the individual under socialism is that those relations are determined and established not just by the state, as in any bourgeois society, but also by the citizen himself. Thanks to the unification of representative and direct democracy, each person under the socialist system's conditions takes active part in the management of the state. The further development of these interrelated forms of democracy is also envisaged by the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Relations between the socialist state and the individual are defined primarily by general political, economic, and other interests. Their main goal is the building of a communist society. In turn, this unity of interests and aims of the state and the individual entails a mutual interest in the steady implementation of the citizen's constitutional rights, freedoms, and duties.

The character of reciprocal relations between the state and the individual under socialism is determined by the reciprocal responsibility and duties of the one to the other, such as there has never been and, indeed, cannot be under any other social system. The existing USSR Constitution enshrined in law for the first time in history the state's responsibility toward the individual as well as the individual's responsibility toward the state, which is manifested in their reciprocal obligations.

Under the USSR Constitution, the Soviet state and all its organs operate on the basis of the socialist rule of law and ensure the protection of law and order, society's interests, and citizens' rights and freedoms.

The state's duties are multifaceted. This is manifested in the most significant areas of the state's activity with which it is constantly concerned (for example, ensuring the country's defense and security, protecting labor, and developing science and culture). The Soviet state of all the people, the draft new edition of the party program notes, "is the main instrument for improving socialism in our country and in the international arena performs the functions of defending socialist gains, consolidating the positions of world socialism, opposing the imperialist forces' aggressive policy, and developing peaceful cooperation with all the peoples."

Considerable duties are also placed on the individual. The USSR citizen's most important duty is to defend the socialist fatherland and do military service within the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces; and to protect the Soviet state's interests and help to strengthen its might and prestige. Today this means participating actively in implementing the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, increasing social wealth by intensive labor, strengthening discipline and order, and protecting the people's property. The increased demands now made on each Soviet citizen meet the very essence of the constitutional norms.

Such cooperation between the citizen and the state is utterly impossible in the conditions of the bourgeois world with its class antagonisms. Even under socialism it does not occur immediately

with regard to all citizens, but takes shape as the exploiter classes are eliminated.

Cooperation between the state and the individual, for all its importance, is just one area of their reciprocal relations. Another is that the socialist state acts as the seat of power, laying down the Constitution, laws, and other normative acts, which are binding on all citizens, social organizations, state organs, and officials. As is well known, their observance is ensured by the state's coercive power.

As everyday practice shows, however, in our state of all the people the overwhelming majority of citizens voluntarily respects the laws and normative acts. This is because, as a result of the socialist revolution, the task set by V.I. Lenin of "transforming the state into an institution capable of enforcing the will of the people" (*Complete Collected Works*, Vol 35, page 110) has been implemented in practice.

As the new society progresses, so socialism's ideals concerning the increasingly full freedom of the individual are gradually implemented. This process takes two main paths: the path of increasing the number of basic rights, freedoms, and duties of members of society; and the path of increasing the number of material guarantees of citizens' rights and freedoms. "The party," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "will continue to promote the expansion and enrichment of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and personal rights and freedoms and the creation of increasingly favorable conditions for and guarantees of their full realization."

The implementation of the party's strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development is to lead to profound qualitative changes of all aspects of Soviet society's life which in turn will have a profound influence on the individual. After all, the improvement of socialism is ultimately a question of expanding the opportunities for developing the individual and the initiative of Soviet man as master of the country, worker, and citizen. The accleration of our forward progress thus creates more favorable conditions for the comprehensive improvement of the individual and his abilities and talents and increases each citizen's contribution to the resolution of socialist society's social, economic, and other problems. At the same time the social significance of each person's conscientious performances of his constitutional duties increase. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, the unity of the rights and duties is an indispensible political principle of socialist society.

In this context the individual's basic rights, freedoms, and duties and their practical realization are a powerful instrument in the struggle against various negative phenomena in our society's life. Phenomena such as the violation of labor discpline; embezzelement and bribery, speculation and parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, manifestations of the private property mentality and acquisitiveness, toadyism, and obsequiousness, for example, Any of these negative phenomena causes tangible harm to socialist society, the state, and, consequently, the individual.

Bribery, for example, undermines the principles of social justice, disorganizes the work of the state and social apparatus, and turns official activity into a source of illicit income. Let us recall how in March 1918 V.I. Lenin pointed out that when preparing the decree on the tribunals it is necessary to focus "on the practical results of work to create courts which are really quick and really revolutionarily merciless toward counterrevolutionaries, bribe-takers, disorganizers, and violators of discipline." (Vol 36, page 211).

We must struggle in Leninist fashion against all negative phenomena which harm the socialist state and the individual and must use both the authority of public opinion and the force of the law to that end. Such a struggle is expected not only to eliminate negative phenomena from society's life but also to resolve many creative tasks: improving socialist social relations, helping to raise Soviet people's living standard, develop democracy, and shape a harmoniously developed individual.

Replying to *L'HUMANITE*'s questions recently, M.S. Gorbachev noted that in our country the task is to involve increasingly broad strata of the people in the resolution of social tasks and mobilize their creative abilities and experience to resolve increasingly complex tasks. Soviet society's entry into a new stage in its history is linked with the further development and enrichment of socialist democracy.

The freedom of the individual and political freedoms under socialism are the great gain of the people's masses. As a result of the revolution's victory, the bourgeoisie is expropriated and the material resources which ensure the realization of freedom are transferred to the hands of the working class and all working people. Thus freedom becomes the real property of the working class, the laboring peasantry, and the broad strata of the intelligentsia.

Freedom is the most important political category of modern society, the product of its development and of the social relations operating within it. In turn it leaves a particular imprint on society's future movement. This reciprocal dependency is conditioned by the fact that freedom is determined by political and other goals, aspirations, wishes, and passions not only of the individual but also of classes, nations, ethnic groups, and other social communities. At the same time, freedom depends on the world around man and man's power over it and acts as a known historical imperative.

In the USSR and other socialist countries freedom serves the interests of the people's masses and the cause of building the new society. It represents a tremendous social asset and is a real benefit enjoyed equally by every citizen, all socialist classes and social groups, the over 100 nations and ethnics groups of the USSR, other social communities, and all the Soviet people. Now, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, the democratic nature of our system and the tremendous potential of the creative initiative of the masses and of each Soviet citizen are manifested with increasing force.

V.I. Lenin called humanism and philanthropy the most basic and elementary premises, convictions, and principles of all democracy (Vol 22, page 95). Our social system's orientation entirely toward man and the humanitarian spirit of the CPSU's precongress documents convincingly confirm the correctness of these Leninist words.

Cities, Republics Awarded Challeng Red Banners

Yeltsin at Moscow Ceremony

PM141741 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 1

[*MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* and TASS report: "Oriented Toward Concrete Deeds: Moscow Receives Red Banner"]

[Text] A meeting took place yesterday at the House of Political Education of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom devoted to the presentation of the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee to Moscow city. The capital was presented with this award for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee was presented to representatives of the city's working people by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The meeting was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Ye.P. Kopyev, lathe operator at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant; O.P. Kuzmina, driver at the N.E. Bauman tram pool; I.I. Plotnikov, leader of a comprehensive team at No 236 construction administration of the Main Administration for Housing and Civic Construction in Moscow city; L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Unions Council; and Ye.B. Vasilyev, laboratory chief at the All-Union Scientific Research, Design, and Technological Institute of the Cable Industry.

Taking part in the meeting were V.I. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries V.G. Zakharov, O.A. Korolev, A.A. Nizovtseva, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; L.A. Zemlyanikova, AUCCTU secretary; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor from the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and G.A. Zyuganov, instructor from the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The speeches of B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and other participants in the meeting expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for their high assessment of the Muscovites' labor.

The participants in the meeting analyzed in depth the state of affairs in the capital's collectives at the start of the new 5-year plan and spoke of reserves for accelerating the city's socioeconomic development. It was noted that everywhere in Moscow's rayons organizational and political work is getting under way to fulfill the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which examined at its session the results of the 26th Moscow City Party Organization Conference. This work, which is permeated by creativity, is aimed at overcoming shortcomings as quickly as possible, resolving urgent problems without delay, resolutely restructuring the style, forms, and methods of party, soviet, and economic activity, and eradicating manifestations of complacency and ostentation.

The labor collectives' attention is focused on questions of the further growth of production efficiency, the strengthening of discipline and organization, the activation of the human factor, and the effective combating of all forms of negative phenomena. It is a question of the need to increase the responsibility of cadres and communist leaders for the state of affairs in all spheres of production and public life and step up educational work in the collectives and at working people's places of residence. It was stressed at the meeting that the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and at the city party conference demand initiative, persistence, and the discarding of everything that is outmoded, that does not accord with modern methods of economic management and party leadership, and of inertia of thought and systems and approaches which are customary but are no longer effective.

The speakers noted that the Red Banner, which has been received for permanent keeping, imposes a special, heightened responsibility and a duty to make intensive efforts to achieve much more in the near future and to resolve the urgent problems of accelerating economic progress and improving the Muscovites' working and living conditions. The comprehensive plan for Moscow's social and economic development through the year 2000, which is now being elaborated, will make priority provision for such tasks as the full exploitation of contracting organizations in line with decisions adopted earlier and the further increase of the capacities of construction organizations. Moreover it is necessary in the shortest possible time to considerably improve the provision of food products and goods for Muscovites and for the capital's guests, to improve the operation of passenger transportation, to strengthen the health care base, and to improve medical services to the population. It is necessary to accelerate the modernization of the capital's enterprises belonging to ministries and departments, to continue and complete the removal from the city of nonspecialized [neprofilnyy] production units and those which are harmful from a health viewpoint, to achieve a sharp reduction in manual labor and thus ensure the rational utilization of labor resources, and to prevent the importing of manpower from outside under the quota system. Much, very much must be done by Moscow's labor collectives and party organizations; and therefore there is a need for a fast pace, a high level of organization, and effective work from the very first months of this year, from the very start of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Having conducted a businesslike analysis of the results of work by the capital's labor collectives in January and the course of fulfillment of precongress pledges, the meeting participants focused attention on the main problems which are to be resolved in the new 5-year plan and spoke of the need to step up the rate of growth of labor productivity in industry, construction, and transport and to successfully fulfill targets for the city's social development. Noting that the Muscovites' plans and pledges for this year reflect the party's strategic line of accelerating the

country's socioeconomic development, the speakers examined in detail the tasks in the sphere of the economy, municipal services, and consumer services.

Maslyukov at Leningrad Fete

LD140007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] In Leningrad today, a meeting was held by the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktivs devoted to presenting the city with the Challenge Red Banner from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. The city was give the award for its victory in all-union socialist competition and the successful meeting of last year's plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The banner was presented by Comrade Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The participants in the meeting discussed ways of increasing their contribution to the acceleration of the social and economic development of society. Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee were also presented to the Tatar ASSR and Ulyanovsk Oblast today. Aktiv meetings were held in Kazan and Ulyanovsk to mark this event.

Ukrainian SSR

LD142308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] The Ukraine SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the successful fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the country for 1985, the tasks of the 11th 5-Year plan, and a fitting run-up to the 27th CPSU Congress. At a republican meeting of the party economic activ which took place today, the high award was handed over by Comrade Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the speeches of Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers it was noted that the award of the motherland commits one to a search for new reserves to build up the republic's contribution to strengthening the economic might of the country.

Belorussian SSR

LD142318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] At a meeting of the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv of Belorussia, Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the banner of the republic for eternal safekeeping. Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, focused attention on the use of reserves for the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Ajzerbaijan SSR

GF131342 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee 16 times in succession. The republic was deemed worthy of the award in 1985 for successfully realizing the State Plan for USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1985 and fulfilling the tasks of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period. The banner will be permanently kept in our republic.

A jubilant meeting was held in the Lenin Palace on 12 February by the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic aktivs together with the represenattives of the work collectives. Boris Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Mikhail Zaytsev, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Vasiliy Konovalov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Artur Rasi-Zade, Lidiya Rasulova, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Gasan Gasanov, Rauf Akhundov, (?Shahib) Alekperov, Shanlik Aliyev, Boris Kevorkov, Nazim Mamedov, and Nurradin Mustafayev; Viktor Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the gas industry; [name indistinct], USSR first deputy minister of industrial construction; Fikrat Akhmedov, Alish Lemberanskiy, Ayaz Mutalibov, and Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; (Shagin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; party veterans; war and work heroes; winners of the socialist competition; science and cultural employees; and generals and admirals sat in the chairmanship council of the convocation.

Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, opened the meeting. The anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played in the meeting hall. In high spirits, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected as an honorary member of the chairmanship council. Boris Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, warmly congratulated the meeting participants and all the workers of the republic on the occasion of the presentation of the lofty award of the homeland and handed the Challange Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee to the representatives of the republic amid loud applause.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov and the other speakers who addressed the meeting expressed deep gratitude for the high party and government assessment of the work carried out by the republic's toilers in 1985 and during the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period and assured that they will channel all their strength, knowledge, and skills toward the development of the great homeland.

The anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played again and the meeting was declared concluded.

The jubilant meeting dedicated to the presentation of the homeland's Challange Red Banner to our republic was carried by Azerbaijan SSR's Radio One.

Tajik SSR

LD101822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The Tajik SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee,USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for lofty achievements in the All-Union Socialist Competition, the successful fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development last year and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and for worthily meeting the 27th CPSU Congress. A meeting of representatives of party, local soviet, trade union, Komsomol and public organizations of the republic was held today, deidcated to the presentation of the lofty award.

The Challenge Red Banner was presented by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, noted that the successes of the working people were the result of great organizational work by party and local soviet organs and effective socialist competition for the highest results. However, the indicators could be weightier if all available reserves were used everywhere. Participants in the meeting mapped out specific measures for improving economic activity in 1986.

Armenian SSR

LD112222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee were presented to Armenia and Estonia today, in recognition of successful fulfillment of their 1985 plans. The banner was presented in Yerevan by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The lofty award was presented in Tallin by Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Estonian SSR

LD112201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In the Estonian SSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase production of the national income [as heard] by almost 17 percent compared with last year. The average annual volume of all agricultural produce will increase by 12-14 percent. This was discussed at a meeting of the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv, and of representatives of labor collectives, dedicated to the presentation to the republic of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The high award was presented by Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, stressed that further progress in all spheres of life will depend in many respects on the initiative, good discipline, and sense of responsibility of personnel, and on the ability of each worker to adapt his work in accordance with the requirements of the party and the spirit of the age.

Mordovian ASSR

LD050814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] For achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition, successfully completing its state plan on economic and socialist development for 1985 and its tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Mordovian ASSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

Raykoms' Response to New Tasks Praised

PM181027 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Article by T. Bondarenko, deputy editor of *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in the Party and Soviet Building Department: "The Raykom After the Conference"]

[Text]...It seems as if all the effort connected with preparing and holding the report and election conferences has only just died down in the party raykoms. But the calendar prevents us from deceiving ourselves: 2 months have already passed, and this means that it is time to take a serious look at how the raykoms have understook their new tasks and how actively they have set about carrying them out. And as the passage of time has been equally swift in the obkoms and kraykoms, this discussion is also probably well timed for them.

Judge for yourselves: A frank dialogue, full of emotion, between Communists and their party committee is behind us. Well, what now? With what lessons has practice been enriched, what have we managed to do, if only partially, and where is life making its amendments?

There are certain contradictions to be found in the answers to these questions. When, for example, correspondents from our own newspaper at local level made a request to several rayon committees to give an evaluation of how the conferences' decisions are being implemented, they encountered staggering unanimity: the work is going well, there are positive results. When, however, it came to the question of problems, then...the same problems were enumerated as those at the conferences. So, things are moving, but the problems are not?

It cannot be denied that far from every obstacle is being removed quickly and painlessly, and, what is more, the majority of them have formed over many years and will yield only to a multitude of purposeful efforts. But the tone of complacency puts us on our guard.

Take just this example. Profound concern was voiced at the Kholmogorskiy Rayon conference in Arkhangelsk Oblast over the problems of developing dairy livestock breeding. (Incidentally, these problems were later researched by *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in the article "Lingering Complacency"). A substantive resolution was adopted as a result of the discussion. Now, as the raykom believes, the matter is being rectified. Milk yields are increasing. A seminar of leaders and specialists was held on the subject of introducing the team contract in livestock breeding, and now the number of teams has increased by 7 percent. Apparat workers have begun to visit farms more frequently. From all accounts it would seem that the raykom really has nothing more to worry about! But the essence of the matter goes deeper and was discussed both at the conference and in the article: Party influence in this important sphere of the rural economy has weakened. And in view of the fact that the rayon's prolonged deviation was "caused" by poor work by executors and specialists, it is obviously necessary to aim primarily at a powerful increase in educational influence. But no, evidently the party committee is once again following a well trodden path: It is directly engaging in the organization of contract teams and heading work connected with the professional certification of specialist cadres. And there are still only 7 party groups for 60 farms.

Hardly anyone will dispute the fact that old patterns are a dangerous thing. You have only to put your trust in them and matters will certainly follow the same path which has already once proved to be a mistake: again the same obstacles and pitfalls. Nevertheless in some places they have not been abandoned. Our readers, who, to judge by the vast amount of "report and election" mail, closely followed the course of the campaign, have repeatedly sent envelopes containing newspaper clippings to the editorial office: Look, at the absence of self-criticism, they said; at the exaggeration of achievements, the pretentiousness of reports and speeches. They communicated their misgivings: Does this not mean that matters in their native town, rayon, or oblast will continue as before?

And today a number of letters say that, even since the conferences, where, as is well known, well-founded criticism was addressed to party organs and their subdivisions, raykom and gorkom workers seem to place themselves "above" reorganization and exclude themselves from its sphere. Changes are needed at local level — they lecture, do not stint on "valuable instructions," without giving the least thought, it seems, to psychological reorientation within the apparatus itself. Naturally, with such an approach the style and methods of raykom work will retain their former negative features and those "valuable instructions" will prove to be of little effect. In this case the good intention to be the headquarters of all political work will amount to raykom workers (and this is frequently the case!) becoming staff officers — in the disrespectful sense people sometimes give this word.

A widespread phenomenon is that of constantly looking up, at the authorities, waiting for directions. Often the waiting is a long, drawn-out process.

If only obkom workers were to stop and think — why this lack of confidence? Let us allow that it is habit to copy one's leading organ always and in everything. But then it is the case that one must also seek here the sources of the "office disease" of stagnation and passivity. Over-organization, formalism, excessive administration, and bureaucracy, as one sees time and again for oneself, are fostered in this cradle of unthinking imitation. Sometimes this habit is acquired due to the incompetence of workers in the lower echelons of the apparat; but sometimes it is because the obkom or kraykom itself leaves no room for independent action and demands blind repetition of its own actions: implementation of the same number of measures, distribution of the same volume of papers, their duplication, assimilation of the same forms of cadre education, and so forth. But scale and conditions vary! After all, the concept does exist (how can one fail to take it into account!) of "adjustment to suit local conditions"! It is not a question, of course, of removing one tier from under the influence of another, rather it is another matter entirely — that this influence must definitely be well considered and scientifically calculated. It is no accident that at conferences at all levels, Communists posed the issue in precisely this way when analyzing the results of the report period. And now they warn: Past mistakes must not be repeated!

In this connection the conferences made an impartial assessment of the degree to which many party committee workers were suited to their high office. Has the criticism met with a response everywhere? There are still a considerable number of accounts in the readers' mail of how, even after thorough, conclusive criticism, people clearly reluctant or unable to fall in step with the times continue to remain in their posts. It seems that the issue is being posed correctly following the conference in the Moscow party gorkom: While organizing the certification of jobs one must not forget to carry out the certification of party cadres too.

Oblast and kray conferences actively supported the discussion initiated by rayon conferences on the impossibility of continuing to accept political leadership methods being supplanted by economic and administrative methods. This is a complex issue. What is more, it is one thing to agree with appeals to change something while sitting in a conference hall, where one hears collective condemnation of a practice which Lenin said is harmful not only through its petty tutelage, but also because economic cadres are corrupted by it and cease to work. Agreeing is easy. It is another matter entirely to personally and on a daily basis renounce work of stereotypes.

"It is more convenient to call the chief of the central directorate and obtain scarce castings for the plant," our reader from the Urals, F. Zalado, writes, "than to cultivate efficiency in that same chief. Then we are surprised that, in essence, there are many economic workers in the rayon and not one commissar." There are a considerable number of such letters. And the suggestion here is: cadres must be educated and strict demands have to be made of them. The human factor. Is this not the concern of party committees? In this connection I would like to repeat here the wish of many readers: The doors of the raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms that were opened wide on the eve of the conferences

must remain accessible.

One cannot evade the severity of this issue. Without the greatest openness in the activities of party committees, they cannot count on reciprocal activeness on the part of the masses. In fact, mistrust of people or artificial "alienation" of them (and this is well known) inevitably leads to reservation and lack of understanding, particularly if direct contact is made "mechanical." Machines, buildings, and plowed furrows still attract many party workers — far more than people do. Not only are direct links broken, but feedback is also disrupted, and Communists today are sharply opposed to this style of work.

On the eve of the main event in the party's life — its 27th congress — all party detachments are boldly investigating their own potential without looking back at outmoded traditions. Many primary, rayon, and oblast organizations are gaining new experience and are at times experimenting. This has been the case, for example, in Magadan Oblast, where the Srednekanskiy party raykom has held a sectional conference (how matters are progressing there now is related on page 3 today). And, having read about this in our newspaper, members of the Udomelskiy party raykom in Kalinin Oblast, thousands of kilometers away, used the very same approach in their discussion of the draft accountability report at the plenum. The effect was great. Let it be frankly said: There are a considerable number of points of inertia, which as yet still remain points of support for many negative phenomena. But when such a creative search gets going and when party committees bring into play the entire combat arsenal of party means selected by the present busy time, everything that previously stood in our way will recede and will stand in our way no longer — of this we are all firmly convinced!

Maneuver Corrects Orbit of 'Mir' Station

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 24 TASS — The flight of the scientific station "Mir" is going on. The station was launched into a near-earth orbit on February 20, 1986.

In accordance with the planned program, control check-ups of on-board systems and plants are being carried out in various conditions of controlled flight.

A maneuver to correct the orbit of the station "Mir" was effected in the past days. The parameters of the orbit after the maneuver are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface — 352 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface — 324 km, orbital period — 91.6 minutes, inclination — 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric data, the on-board systems of the orbital station "Mir" are functioning normally.

Velikhov Opens New Laser Research Center

LD230250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 86

[T. Komarova report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The first scientific research center for technological lasers belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences has opened in the town of Shatura in Moscow Oblast.

The laser easily cuts out sheet steel. It performs precision operations on the eyes. It works on atoms and molecules, and it is moving out of the field of scientific instruments and into the field of production tools.

"Laser" is the name of the scientific and technical complex which has just opened. The builders hand over the key to Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He, in turn, hands it over to those who are to master production that is new in principle. [Video shows opening ceremony with Velikhov passing over a large imitation key]

[Begin Velikhov recording] This center is the main part of an interdepartmental complex dealing with technological lasers. Works, institutes, and design bureaus of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are participating in it. The center is our center. We feel that through setting up of this kind of complex we can increase the program for the output of lasers 1.5-2 times over the 5-year plan period. But, at the same time, we also must immediately achieve progress both in the technology and in the science: We must, therefore, develop a new generation of lasers. [end recording]

Briefs

Soil Probing Equipment — Odessa, February 19 TASS — The builders of port and harbour facilities in the Soviet Yuzhnyy port on the Black Sea will not have to as a research laboratory for services. The necessary data about soil characteristics at a depth of about 50 metres in the area of quays under construction is given by statistic probing equipment designed by Soviet Ukrainian scientists. The name of the equipment "Igla-1" (Needle-1) corresponds to its appearance. A steel tip packed with sensitive pick-ups goes down into the bottom of the shelf under the pressure of a hydraulic press. When sinking, it sends signals to registering instruments. Using that information, an expert calculates the resistance of the soil and its ability to withstand loads weighing many tons, gives recommendations about the depth and design of the foundation. The small compact device considerably accelerates and cuts the cost of research. It can be speedily installed in any craft. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD*]

Atomic Cargo Ship Launched — Kiev, February 20 TASS — The world's first ocean-going lighter- and container-carrier with an atomic power plant was launched today at a shipyard in Kerch, a port in southern Ukraine. The first of a series of ships intended for service in Arctic seas, it was named *Sevmorput*. This atomic-powered ship has a specially reinforced hull and a ram to cope with ice fields a metre thick. It will take on deck and into its holds more than 70 lighters — barges without an engine having a draught of up to 1.5 metres and capable of carrying 500 tons. The ship's crane will lower them overboard or lift them out of the water at any point of the Siberian and Far Eastern coast. The final construction stage of the ship has begun. After a shakedown cruise *Sevmorput* will be handed over to the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine already this year. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 20 Feb 86 LD*]

Reportage, Comment on Army, Navy Day Celebration

Sokolov PRAVDA Article

PM222006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Decisive Source of Combat Might"]

[Text] This year our country is celebrating the nationwide holiday — Soviet Army and Navy Day — in an atmosphere of particular political and labor enthusiasm on the very eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. The preparations for the congress have generated, as they have done nationwide, high social and labor activeness on the part of Armed Forces personnel. Commanders, staffs, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and all servicemen are struggling to further improve the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and to strengthen organization, order, and discipline in units and on ships. They see the positive results and achievements in military work as their concrete contribution to the fulfillment of the party's creative plans and to the cause of ensuring peaceful conditions for improving socialist society.

I.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the first army of the new socialist type in the history of mankind. They selflessly serve their people, vigilantly stand guard over their creative labor, and are a reliable bulwark of the socialist fatherland's freedom and independence and of the gains of socialism and peace on earth. The leadership of the CPSU is the decisive source of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might, the determining factor in their worldwide historic victories, and the guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks of ensuring our motherland's security.

V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party were the creators of the Soviet Armed Forces. Under the most difficult conditions of the civil war and foreign military intervention, the party consistently implemented the Leninist teaching of the defense of the socialist fatherland and successfully resolved the complex and exceptionally responsible task of building a new type of army. The party headed the immense work to mold revolutionary formations, units, and management organs and sent its best sons into combat formation. Communists organized and rallied the military ranks, directly led combat operations at the front, and ensured their comprehensive backup. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and with the active support of the broad working people's masses, the young Red Army routed the united forces of domestic counterrevolution and the imperialist interventionists.

In the twenties and thirties, under conditions of encirclement by capitalism and in the face of preparations by imperialist reaction for new aggression against the USSR, the party led socialist building, persistently struggled to maintain and strengthen peace, and took the most vigorous measures to improve the combat might of the Army and Navy. Relying on the successes achieved in industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution, it purposefully prepared the country and the Armed Forces to defend the socialist motherland.

In the difficult days of the Great Patriotic War, the party was the inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against the German fascist invaders. It headed the titanic work to switch the national economy onto a military footing, rallied the front and the rear into a single mighty camp, ensured the firm strategic leadership of the Armed Forces, and led our country to victory. It was thanks to the party's leadership that it was possible to realize the decisive advantages and potential of the socialist social and state system in the cause of defending our fatherland.

In the current complex and tense international situation the party regards the leadership of the military building of the USSR Armed Forces as one of its most important tasks. This leadership encompasses many avenues of the activity of the Soviet people, state organs, and public organizations in maintaining the country's defense capability and the combat might of the Army and Navy at the proper level. With the CPSU playing the leading role, military policy and military doctrines are worked out and their consistent practical implementation is carried out. The further development of military science and military art is ensured on this basis.

Soviet military policy is closely linked with our country's creative goals and tasks and is implemented within the framework of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course. The Soviet military doctrine, which — as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes — is profoundly defensive in nature, fully accords with this course. In this connection we cannot fail to mention the groundlessness of the incessant attempts by Western politicians and ideologists to ascribe aggressive and expansionist features to Soviet military doctrine.

It is common knowledge that any military doctrine has two aspects — the political and the military-technical. And the main, leading role is played by the political side. Its content is entirely determined by the policy followed by the state. The policy of the Land of the Soviets — from Lenin's Decree on Peace, to the present day — has been a clear and consistent peace policy. The resolve to continue to consistently and steadily implement it was reaffirmed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Geneva summit and in the statement of 15 January this year. The Soviet program for saving mankind from nuclear weapons has gained widespread international approval and active support from the world's progressive forces.

As for the military-technical aspect of Soviet military doctrine, its content is wholly subordinated to the CPSU's program demand on maintaining the Armed Forces in a state of constant readiness to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to resolutely rout any aggressor. The technical equipping of the Army and Navy is ensured on that basis. Our country is now capable of resolving any scientific and technical task and preventing anyone gaining superiority over us, be it on earth or in space. However, we are fundamentally opposed to the arms race and the militarization of space. There are many confirmations of that: the Soviet Union's refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons; our moratorium on the holding of all nuclear explosions; the halting of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe; the statement that we will not be the first to put weapons into space; and our readiness for other radical disarmament measures. These are extensively known by the

world's public.

The facts attest that the United States hitherto has not abandoned its former and unrealizable aim of gaining an advantage over the USSR in the military sphere. This must be stated quite categorically: Not a single challenge that threatens us will go without the proper response. We favor relations among states that are based on the principles of sides' equality and identical security. That is the CPSU's principled and consistent position on the resolution of the most urgent questions of the day — the questions of war and peace. It has always firmly defended that position and will continue to do so. This is confirmed in the documents submitted by the party for its next congress.

Today's international situation urgently demands a responsible approach to the realities of the modern world and a resolute rejection of hopelessly obsolete political dogmas and ideas and of the cynical gamble on force. Yet influential Western circles continue to hold views aimed in essence at achieving their political goals with the help of military pressure and turning the arms race into a means of weakening the Soviet Union and its allies economically. The United States is stubbornly implementing the "star wars" program, attempting to present it as a "defense initiative" for propaganda purposes. By militarizing space it aims to wreck the existing military-strategic parity. The United States actively pursues the aggressive doctrine of so-called "neo globalism," stokes seats of tension in various parts of the world, and takes other actions that run counter to the interests of peace and the peoples' security. This is a shortsighted and dangerous policy.

Our party is attentively following the development of the international situation and revealing in a timely fashion and properly assessing the dangerous trends that are appearing in this process. It does everything to reliably safeguard our country from anything unexpected and ensures that the USSR Armed Forces are maintained at a level commensurate with the demands of the times.

II.

Party leadership of military building ensures the planned and full utilization of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical potential in order to strengthen the country's defense. It relies on the firm moral and political unity of Soviet society. Everything necessary is done to maintain the combat potential of the Armed Forces at an adequate level. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, the party will continue to be concerned to ensure that this potential is a firm alloy of its main elements: ideological steadfastness, military skills, high standards of technical equipment, organization and discipline of the personnel, and their fidelity to their patriotic and international duty.

The sociopolitical foundations of our Armed Forces' combat potential were laid down by Lenin's party almost 7 decades ago. That potential brings to a focus the indissoluble social and ideological unity of Soviet society, the friendship and brotherhood of the USSR's peoples, the decisive advantages of the socialist system, and the Soviet Union's outstanding achievements in the economy, science, technology, and culture.

The Soviet Armed Forces, as is well known, currently have only one — external — function. This function is aimed at ensuring favorable peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism. From the viewpoint of domestic conditions, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, our society does not need an army. However, the presence of the real danger of aggression and military conflicts — for which imperialism is to blame — being unleashed requires the constant strengthening of the Soviet Army and Navy. They are now a real factor restraining imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations.

The USSR Armed Forces reflect all the remarkable features which are inherent in our society, which has embarked on the stage of developed socialism. The Soviet Armed Forces are today typified first and foremost by ideological steadfastness and the political literacy and education of military cadres and the entire personnel. All of them — from soldiers to marshal — are bound together by common communist ideals, fundamental interests and political goals, and unity of will and action. Each military collective is a cohesive multinational family. Party organizations — one of the CPSU's combat detachments — are the force cementing the military ranks. The Army and Navy Komsomol is their active assistant.

The Soviet Armed Forces are today also typified by a qualitatively new level of technical equipment. Naval troops and forces have at their disposal the most varied types of missiles, powerful armored equipment, modern artillery, all-weather aircraft, and sophisticated submarines and surface ships. Soviet servicemen handle these powerful weapons skillfully. Their combat skills rely on the enormously rich experience of the last war, the advanced views of Soviet military art, and the comprehensive assimilation of the most effective ways and means of waging modern warfare.

The USSR Armed Forces have at their disposal everything needed to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted to them. As an integral part of Soviet society they develop alongside it, having the same interests and concerns as the people. The steady strengthening of their combat potential is a vivid reflection of the nationwide concern about the Armed Forces and the party's constant attention to current questions of military building.

III.

At the present time, when crucial new tasks have arisen in the sphere of our country's socioeconomic development and in the international arena, the significance of daily party leadership of the Armed Forces is becoming even greater. The correct determination and consistent implementation of the most effective policy line in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense capability are acquiring particular significance. This line was defined by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. Army and Navy personnel see it as their task to maintain the Armed Forces at the level of modern requirements by making the most rational use of everything that the country provides them with. The significance of intensifying the training and educational process, imparting greater practical orientation to all training of troops and naval forces, and maintaining firm regulation order and sound military discipline everywhere is increasing.

High responsibility for implementing party directives in military building is invested in the military cadres. The party regards them as the active exponents of its policy in the Armed Forces. The military cadres' everyday activity ensures the practical implementation of CPSU policy in the Army and Navy. Intensifying party influence on the state of affairs in subunits, units, aboard ships, and in the Armed Forces as a whole is primarily bound up with improving the work style and enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the activity of every officer in his assigned area.

The preparation for the party congress has endowed educational work in military collectives with a specific new content. Here stress is being placed on further developing initiative and creativity, strengthening practical organization of matters at local level, and on ensuring greater closeness among leaders and subordinates. Particular attention is being paid to consistently implementing adopted decisions. Party organizations are demanding greater unity of word and deed and full discharge of responsibilities by every Communist. There has also been a greater demand for competence and personal organization on the part of military leaders and for the setting of an example in everything: in their daily service and conduct and in their attitude to people.

In line with the demands of restructuring, the following are of paramount significance: in-depth knowledge and precise execution of direct official duties by every servicemen, absolute truthfulness, the faculty of self-criticism in the assessment of the state of affairs, and the ability to organize and unite subordinates in an uncompromising struggle against shortcomings and deficiencies. Professionalism, as it is understood by Communists in the Army and Navy, requires that people in the daily process of tedious, monotonous work seek to ensure steadfast resolution of the specific tasks confronting the subunit, unit, or ship.

The supreme point of all military cadres' activity resides in selflessly serving the people and steadfastly improving the combat readiness of the Armed Forces — the reliable guarantor of the socialist fatherland's security. Army and Navy servicemen and Army and Navy Communists, as the past party report and election meetings and conferences showed, have taken new steps forward in ideologically tempering the personnel and enhancing their martial skills. Units and ships have achieved definite results in carrying out their adopted socialist pledges.

The party regards the all-around strengthening of conscious military discipline in the Army and Navy as a very important aspect of the activity of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. It demands that military collectives maintain still greater cohesion and further strengthen comradeship among servicemen and intolerance toward any deviations from the standards of communist morality. Sound military discipline and a high standard of organization of combat and political training are inextricable. That means that laxity or simplification of any kind are inadmissible in training and education. Every serviceman must put all his spiritual and physical strength into carrying out his duty and strictly abide by the requirements of military regulations. Only this kind of approach can ensure that subunits, units, and ships are constantly ready to resolve any task, even the most complex.

In military building, as in the socioeconomic and spiritual development of society, the CPSU pays particular attention to raising people's level of activity and initiative and ensuring a conscientious and committed attitude on their part to resolving the tasks in hand. The increasing role of the human factor also shows itself here. Commanders, political organs, and staffs are seeking to make skillful use of it to achieve consistent high results in combat and political training and to achieve the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. Army and Navy Communists appreciate that organizational work today must be even more closely tied in with the ideological and political education of servicemen. This represents a very important condition for further strengthening party influence on all aspects of life and activity in the Armed Forces.

True to the traditions of heroism, courage, fortitude, and selfless service to the motherland, the Soviet Armed Forces are responding to the concern shown them by the party and the people by selfless martial labor. Standing in single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, they are honorably discharging their patriotic and internationalist duty of ensuring the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their friends.

Along with the Soviet people, the Armed Forces, closely united around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, are greeting their own dear party's 27th congress. Like everywhere in the country, a process of improving all aspects of life and activity is under way in the Army and Navy. The quality of training for troops and naval forces is improving, the level of organization and discipline is being strengthened, and the combat readiness of formations, units, and ships is increasing. Socialist competition under the slogan "We will fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the gains of socialism!" has assumed a grand scale among the personnel. This patriotic slogan expresses the enormous political and moral enthusiasm with which Soviet servicemen have approached the party congress.

The Soviet Army and Navy have stood permanently at their combat post for 68 years. Enveloped by the care of all the people and led by Lenin's Communist Party, they vigilantly protect the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and the inviolability of the socialist fatherland's sacred borders.

Sokolov Order of the Day

PM231712 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 45, 23 February 1986, Moscow

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating

the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. This festive occasion is being marked on the eve of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress — an outstanding event in the life of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Army and Navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, are greeting the congress of their own dear party in an atmosphere of great labor and political activeness. They unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development and further strengthening the country's defense.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, firmly adhering to a Leninist foreign policy course, resolutely advocate curbing the arms race, improving the international situation, removing the threat of a new world war, and maintaining the prevailing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO countires. The new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries have received the approval and backing of the entire Soviet people and of progressive people abroad.

However, the reactionary forces of imperialism continue to put obstacles in the way of strengthening international security, are speeding up the arms race, and are seeking to transfer it to outer space.

The present complex international situation requires that Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen display great vigilance and tenacity, give self-sacrificing labor, and maintain our state's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might at the requisite level.

The motherland's armed defenders, boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, are persistently improving their combat skills and reliably stand guard over our fatherland's sacred borders. Standing in single formation with the Warsaw Pact states' servicemen, they are always ready to defend the gains of socialism and to worthily discharge their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Comrade servicemen of the Army and Navy!

Comrade veterans of the Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on your nationwide holiday — Soviet Army and Navy Day.

I wish all the Armed Forces personnel further success in combat and political training, in the improvement of your martial skills, and in strengthening discipline and organization.

I wish Armed Forces veterans health and active work in the military and patriotic education of young people and in training them for military service.

In commemoration of the Soviet Army and Navy's 68th anniversary I order:

A celebratory fireworks display to take place on 23 February at 2100 hours local time in our motherland's capital — the hero-city of Moscow — in the capitals of union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long love the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy!

Long Live the heroic Soviet people and their Armed Forces!

Glory to our Communist Party — the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense.

Akhromeyev KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM231822 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating a great nationwide holiday — the 68th anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army and Navy. This year the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a most important political event in the life of the party and of the whole Soviet people, imparts a particular coloration and character to the holiday.

The achievements and successes of the Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen, and the socialist competition for a fitting welcome of the congress which has spread throughout the country, have become an expression of the indissoluble unity between party and people, of Soviet people's support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and of their determination to march further along the path of ordered and comprehensive improvement of socialism. They provide the basis for further enhancement of the combat capability and combat readiness of our Armed Forces, the reliable defenders of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and of peace on earth.

I.

V.I. Lenin elaborated and theoretically substantiated one of the main tasks of the victorious proletariat — the defense of the socialist fatherland. He constantly emphasized that the main role in this must be played by the Army and the Navy, which constitute the fundamental element of the military organization of the state. This is why, immediately following the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia and under conditions of fierce resistance by the overthrown exploiters' class and international imperialism, Lenin's party embarked on the creation of regular armed forces. For the first time in world history, their activity was channeled not against the people but in their defense, not toward the conquest of foreign territories but toward the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces passed with honor their first combat examination during the years of civil war and foreign military intervention, and performed the mission assigned to them.

The Soviet Army and Navy gained eternal glory during the Great Patriotic War. In the course of battles on an unprecedented scale, they repulsed the strike by an enormous force, accomplished a feat unequaled in mankind's history, crushed the military machine of Hitler's Germany, and afterwards routed the Kwantung Army and forced Japan to capitulate. Under the Communist Party's leadership, our Army and Navy upheld the motherland's freedom and independence; made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism, to Europe's liberation from Nazi slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization; and performed with honor their patriotic and international duty.

The Great Patriotic War was the most difficult of any war experienced by our people. The victory achieved in it by the Soviet Union proved most convincingly the insuperable vital strength and invincibility of the first socialist state in the world. It displayed most fully the indisputable advantages of socialism over capitalism and, at the same time, the superiority of the socialist state's military organization, of Soviet military science, and of the Soviet art of warfare, and also the high standards of strategic leadership and troop leadership skills of our military cadres.

II.

The peoples in the world who suffered enormous sacrifices in routing Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism hoped that war would be ruled out of mankind's life in the future. But, in their desire for world domination, the aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, started to elaborate plans for a new world war — and by now a nuclear war — having declared the Soviet Union to be "their main enemy."

As a result of this U.S. policy, for over 40 years now mankind has lived under conditions of the danger of nuclear war. Even today, under cover of "peace-loving" rhetoric, the aggressive circles of imperialism are following a strong-arm policy which leads to an increase of the danger of war. This policy is aimed at breaking the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc, at attaining military superiority. Imperialism's objective is the same as before — to dictate its will by threatening to use force.

"Imperialism's gravest crime against the peoples," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "is the race in nuclear and other arms, unprecedented in scale, which it has unleashed." Today it is sweeping over the whole world. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been created [sozdany] in the arsenals of states. Nonetheless, many influential forces continue to claim that the United States is in danger, that it is lagging behind the Soviet Union, and that the creation [sozdaniye] of more and more new weapons is therefore necessary. Under cover of such statements, which are inconsistent with reality, the United States is building up its military arsenal and is developing [razrabatyvat] more and more new systems of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons.

The U.S. militarist circles already feel cramped on earth. They are striving to transform outer space into a sphere of war. It is in this direction that the plans for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons and of a multi-echelon ABM defense for the country are channeled. The United States has conceived the intention to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries through space. With total disregard for the experience of the last 40 years and the realities of the present, it is intended to render the United States "invulnerable" in a nuclear war with the help of space weapons, while placing the Soviet Union in a position when the nuclear threat is constantly looming above it. These are the objectives of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly declared that it will not allow such a situation to develop. Any encroachment on the security of the USSR and its allies from space will inevitably lead to corresponding countermeasures. This can only lead to further growth of the danger of war for everyone, including the United States. No one's security can be guaranteed by the arms race. Profound realism and political will are needed today when evaluating the situation in the world, in order to put an end to the race in nuclear and other arms and to embark on the process of their reduction. But the U.S. Administration has hitherto not followed this line.

The situation in the world remains tense, and even highly dangerous in some parts. New seats of conflict are added to those that already exist. U.S. spokesmen have been emphasizing recently that long-term U.S. policy is oriented toward the "most varied conflicts occupying an intermediate position between large-scale war and universal peace." Involvement of the U.S. Armed Forces is presupposed in every one of them. According to high-ranking U.S. officials, no plans are made in Washington to live under conditions of absolute peace. On the contrary, people there are bluntly claiming the right to armed interference in other countries' internal affairs, to some privileged position in the international community, and to stand above the norms and rules of international law.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that peace on earth must be preserved. It is, however, impossible to preserve peace while teetering on the brink of war. Therefore the USSR and the other socialist countries are waging a persistent struggle for the improvement of international relations. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes: "The CPSU proceeds from the premise that, no matter how great may be the threat against peace created by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, **there is no fatal inevitability of world war. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from disaster. This is the historical vocation of socialism and of all progressive and peace-loving forces on our planet.**" The Soviet Union is doing everything within its power in this direction.

The USSR suspended unilaterally the further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, set an example by withdrawing from combat standby status [snyal s boyevogo dezhurstvo] a certain quantity of medium-range missiles in the European Zone,

and extended the moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions until 31 March 1986. The Soviet proposal on the termination of nuclear explosions is not accompanied by any conditions. It is proposed to resume talks in this sphere without any delay. We expect an answer from the United States. Our unilateral steps are not infinite.

A confirmation of the policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state was provided by the new large-scale package of peace initiatives put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev whose core is the stage-by-stage program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. It is proposed in the first stage to reduce by one-half all nuclear means existing in the USSR and the United States and capable of reaching each other's territory, while limiting to a ceiling of 6,000 units each the total number of nuclear charges on such delivery vehicles retained by the sides. An agreement on this question is fully possible under a total ban on strike space weapons. Such is our principled stance. It is also necessary, from the very onset, for the USSR and the United States to agree on the termination of all nuclear explosions and to address a call to other states to join such a moratorium as soon as possible.

A decision on the total liquidation of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles (both ballistic and cruise) in the European zone is to be reached and implemented also at the first stage. This proposal of ours, just as the proposal on the termination of nuclear tests, is not accompanied by any conditions and envisages only that Britain and France renounce any buildup of relevant nuclear weapons and that the United States does not transfer such weapons to other countries.

Subsequently, it is presumed that the remaining nuclear powers would join the process of nuclear disarmament from the start of the second stage and, together with the USSR and the United States, would reduce their tactical weapons. The third stage, beginning in 1995, would see the completion of the total liquidation of all remaining nuclear weapons so that mankind could enter the third millennium without any nuclear weapons at all.

The Soviet proposal is a specific and expanded plan of actions aimed at averting the most serious threat hanging over mankind — the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet program is constructive; military equilibrium under effective verification is maintained for all states at all its stages, strategic stability is reliably guaranteed, and no one's security is encroached upon. The program takes into account the interests of all states, and primarily of West European states. It makes provision for corresponding measures for the total liquidation of chemical weapons and for the reduction of conventional arms. This program is realistic, provided, of course, that the United States and the other nuclear powers display a businesslike and constructive approach.

"The course of peace and disarmament," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in the 15 January 1986 statement, "has been and remains the core of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Actively implementing this course, the Soviet Union is prepared for broad cooperation with everyone adhering to positions of common sense, good will, and awareness of the responsibility for ensuring for mankind a future without wars and without weapons."

III.

In today's conditions, when imperialism — cruelly trampling the freedom of peoples and social progress — is trying to halt the march of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to exact social revenge on a worldwide scale, the task of defending the socialist social system and the socialist fatherland and of improving the country's defense capability remains one of the paramount tasks. This is a complex and multifaceted task. It is being resolved in conjunction with the other tasks concerning the improvement of socialism, and the CPSU gives unflagging attention to it.

Loyal to V.I. Lenin's behests, the Communist Party is doing everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces continue to have at their disposal all the necessary means to perform their constitutional duty of reliably defending the socialist fatherland.

Taking into account the changes in the military-political situation in the world and the constantly growing economic, scientific, and technical potential of the USSR, the party determines the content and basic guidelines of policy in the sphere of the country's defense and security and of Soviet military doctrine. Its unflagging concern extends to all aspects of life and activity in the Soviet Army and Navy — maintenance of their combat readiness at a high level; technical equipment; selection, placement, and education of cadres; operational, combat, and political training; and party-political work with the personnel. In practical terms, there is not a single sphere of military building where the mobilizing and guiding activity of the CPSU and of its Central Committee and Politburo is not manifested. Thanks to this, our motherland's defense is reliably guaranteed today.

The Soviet Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons and combat equipment. Their field, air, and sea training has risen to a new qualitative level. Coordination in groups, formations, units, and ships has improved. The combat potential of branches of the Armed Forces and categories of forces has been considerably enhanced.

Today our Armed Forces are at a high state of readiness to repulse any aggressor. Their combat potential consists of the firm alloy of military skills, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline of the personnel, their loyalty to patriotic and international duty, and the high degree of technical equippedness. Combat readiness is its main indicator. It covers all aspects of life and activity in the Army and the Navy; it reflects the level they have attained in combat and operational training, the coordination in groups, formations, and units, and the personnel's ideological and political education and moral, psychological, and physical tempering; and it is ensured by means of persistent military labor and personal responsibility by every serviceman, and primarily by every general, admiral, and officer for their assigned work.

The USSR Armed Forces are a multinational military organization, bound together by friendship and brotherhood. They consist of remarkable people who are boundlessly devoted to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and possess lofty vocational, moral, and political qualities. Almost all servicemen today are graduates of secondary or higher education establishments. More than

one-half of all officers have higher military or specialized military training, and over 90 percent of them are Communists or Komsomol members.

The successful solution of the tasks facing the Armed Forces is ensured by party-political, ideological, and political education work. This work is aimed at molding the personnel's Marxist-Leninist world philosophy, communist morals, Soviet patriotism, proletarian socialist internationalism, devotion to the Soviet people, and active stance in life and at rallying the personnel around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. At present all aspects of life and activity in the Army and Navy are under the party's influence. It mobilizes the personnel and has a positive effect on the strengthening of military discipline and organization, on the state of the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, and on their political, moral, and combat qualities.

Constant military labor stands behind all this. Military service has never been easy; it is difficult today, too. In addition to the great physical effort, conscientious discipline, and selflessness which have always been an integral part of military service, today it also involves greater responsibility for the execution of decisions being made and, quite often, extremely great moral and mental pressure. In order to perform conscientiously his duty to the motherland, today's serviceman must have presence of mind to the utmost degree and be extremely disciplined and well trained. He must be constantly ready to perform his serviceman's duty under the most complex circumstances, on any day, and at any time.

The motherland's armed defenders — sons and grandsons of the Great Patriotic War heroes and heirs of their military glory — perform with honor the tasks assigned to them and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with fitting deeds. Fulfilling the socialist pledges made in honor of the congress, with a feeling of pride in our motherland and Lenin's party, they set new heights of combat improvement to be scaled, because they are well aware that the cause of the socialist state's defense is incompatible with stagnation and equanimity.

Together with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, the Soviet Armed Forces are in constant readiness to discharge their patriotic and international duty — to defend the historic gains of socialism and peace on the planet. The potential aggressors must know that any encroachment on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies, on the peaceful life of our peoples, will be duly repulsed and the aggressor's strike will be met with a crushing counterstrike.

We are bound to do this by our constitutional duty. We are called upon to do this by the sacred memory of those who gave their lives to protect the motherland and who upheld October's revolutionary gains. This is what Soviet servicemen are taught by the lessons of history.

Koldunov Commentary

LD222331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Commentary by Chief Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR Deputy minister of defense, to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day]

[Text] It is a fine tradition that this notable day is celebrated as a nationwide holiday in our country. Soviet people express their profound respect and appreciation to those who took up arms to defend the honor, freedom, and independence of the socialist fatherland in the years of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War. The present defenders of the homeland who vigilantly stand on guard of peace and socialism are warmly and festively feted. For the men of the Armed Forces, Soviet Army and Navy Day is always a big celebration. This year the holiday has the notable feature of being celebrated at an exceptional and stirring time: the 27th CPSU Congress begins its work in Moscow on February 25th.

Today, in the combat formations of the defenders of the homeland, are the sons and grandsons of the participants in the Great Patriotic War. Much has changed in the Army and Navy in the post-war decades. The splendid cohort of heroes has been joined by worthy heirs to revolutionary and combat glory, who have distinguished themselves in the storming of the oceans, the conquest of space, the assimilation of new combat equipment, and the fulfillment of their internationalist duty.

All our plans and deeds today are focused on creative construction and peace, as is convincingly testified to by the precongress documents of the Communist Party. Guided by the will of the people, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything in their power to ensure that mankind is able to enter the third millenium released from the burden of nuclear weapons.

However, influential circles of the United States, using peace-loving rhetoric as a cover, are continuing to chase after an impossible dream of military supremacy and trying to carry the arms race into space. While there exists the danger of unleashing imperialist aggression, military conflicts, and various kinds of provocation, it is necessary, as is instructed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, to give unflagging attention to strengthening the defense might of the country. Soviet people and soldiers of the Armed Forces see that their duty lies in showing a high level of vigilance and being always ready to crush any aggressor. Along with the development [razvitiye] and the strengthening of Soviet Armed Forces, the might and fighting cooperation of the armies of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact is growing. The joint armed forces of the fraternal countries are capable of providing a reliable, collective defense of the gains of socialism from imperialist aggression.

I cordially congratulate veterans of the armed forces, those who participated in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, all soldiers, all of you, dear comrade listeners, on the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. I wish you health, further success in your work, good fortune, and happiness. Happy holiday to you friends!

22 Feb Moscow Reception

PM240920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, gave a reception 22 February on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Marshals of the Soviet Union, marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations were present at the reception.

Military attaches from the embassies of foreign states were among the guests.

The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Marshal Kurkotkin Speech

LD231539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Konstantinovich Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces, marking Soviet Army and Navy Day; date, place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, it is now 68 years since Lenin's appeal "The Socialist Fatherland Is In Danger" was heard throughout the republic of the soviets. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government called upon the working people to rise up, with weapons in their hands, against the German hordes, and our people responded ardently to this call. The days when the country's revolutionary forces were mobilized and the gains of the revolution were heroically defended were the days when the Red Army came into being. In order to mark these very important events, 23 February is celebrated every year as a nationwide festival, Soviet Army and Navy Day.

The present anniversary of the Army and Navy is being marked on the eve of an historic event. The 27th CPSU Congress opens the day after tomorrow. The servicemen of the Armed Forces live with the same thoughts and strivings as the Soviet people. They unanimously approve and support the policy of the party and its strategic line aimed at speeding up the country's social and economic development and achieving on this basis a new qualitative condition in our society and an enhancement of the homeland's defensive power. The Soviet Armed Forces have come up to the congress of the Leninist Communist Party powerful and constantly ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Our people and all progressive mankind are well aware of the high and noble mission of the Soviet Union's valiant Armed Forces. From the very first days of their existence they have acted as an instrument for defending the revolutionary gains of the working class and the entire working people. The Red Army upheld the power of the Soviets during the Civil War years and the foreign military intervention, and they heroically fought on the Eastern Chinese Railway, in the vicinity of Alike Khasan, on the river Halhin-Gol, and in the Karelian Isthmus.

During the years of the Great Fatherland War, the Soviet Armed Forces thoroughly crushed the hordes of fascist Germany and militarist Japan and saved mankind from Hitler's yoke. I also had occasion to travel along many military paths and fought on the Leningrad, Voronezh, and First Ukrainian fronts. I commanded a tank battalion, a regiment, and a brigade. I met thousands of people along this difficult path. Their work was difficult and their fates developed in different ways, but they were all united in a single wish — to expel the enemy from their homeland as soon as possible, to defend their relatives and loved ones, and to guard the homeland from danger. These simple and glorious defenders of the fatherland not only saved their fatherland from the enemy but also liberated many of the peoples of Europe and Asia from enslavement.

Our people and its Armed Forces were victorious because the colossal work at the front and in the rear was directed by the Leninist Communist Party. It was precisely the party that led the people to victory, the 40th anniversary of which was celebrated last year by all progressive mankind.

Interpreting the lessons of the war leads to the conclusion that we must be constantly vigilant. After all the weakening of imperialism's position has not reduced, but rather has increased the aggressiveness and adventurism of its policies. This is why the draft for the new revised party program says that U.S. imperialism is the citadel of international reaction. Precisely U.S. imperialism is the source, first and foremost, of the threat of war. Aspiring to world domination, it has been falsely declaring whole continents to be within the zones of its vital interests.

The flywheel of aggressive military preparations that has been set in motion on the other side of the ocean continues to gather momentum. The aggressive circles in the United States are pushing ahead with the "star wars" program. The Pentagon has already invested over $2 billion in it.

This is expensive madness. If it succeeds in being fully realized, by the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, it will come to at least a trillion dollars. Against whom do they intend to defend themselves across the ocean, calling their program the Strategic Defense Initiative? It is clear to every person with commonsense that aggression will not come from the Soviet Union. It is perfectly clear that SDI is being planned so as to acquire the possibility to disarm the Soviet Union with a preemptive strike and then defend against a retaliatory strike. Moreover, the United States has already tested laser weapons, antisatellite equipment on a real target, and other types of offensive space arms.

Can the Soviet Union and other socialist countries afford not to take such danger in account? No, they cannot. That is why the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and our friends and allies is for the Soviet Armed Forces an exceptionally importnat and responsible task. Its successful solution depends on military

skill, ideological steadfastness, the organization and discipline of the personnel of the Army and Navy, and their loyalty to the patriotic and internationalist duty and the high level of technical equipping of all sectors of the Armed Forces.

Strategic nuclear forces are a reliable shield protecting the homeland. The ground troops have a new look because of rocket-artillery weapons. The air force is one of the most highly maneuverable types of armed forces. Armaments at the aviators' disposal include supersonic planes with automated weapons and flight control systems and various kinds of ordnance. The air defense forces have at their disposal reliable means of warnings of missile attack. They are equipped with modern missile complexes and fighter interceptors. Today's Navy is made up of atomic submarines, surface ships for various purposes and missile-carrying naval aviation.

The rear services of the Armed Forces, the connecting link between the country's economy and its armed forces, are also proceeding in step with the times. They meet the troops' growing requirements, supplying them with everything necessary. The rear services is made up of its troops and their materiel; vehicle, rail, road, and pipeline back-up; the defense of the rear as well as medical and other specialized units and bodies. I would like to especially stress the fact that the leadership of the Communist Party is the principal and decisive factor in the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The party teaches that the main force in the Army and Navy are people, skilled in the use of equipment, boundlessly devoted to the homeland, and possessing moral and physical fortitude. New types of weapons make exceedingly high demands on servicemen, and practical experience of combat training shows that Soviet soldiers know how to use their first-class weapons.

Our officer ranks demonstrate great professional skill. They are practically all Communists or Komsomol members. More than 70 percent of them have higher military education or specialized military education. A soldier's work is rightly seen in our country as a specific variety of public-sector labor. This work is as indispensable to the socialist state as the labor of an industrial worker. It is indispensable because it guarantees a peaceful life for the people, the country, and the socialist community.

Winter combat training is currently in full swing in the Army and Navy. During the prelude to the 27th CPSU Congress, units and ships have achieved new goals in combat and political training. Socialist competition has been initiated in all the branches of the Armed Forces under the slogan: We shall fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress — we shall reliably defend the gains of socialism. Military collectives commanded by Colonel (Zlyanoy), Captain First Rank (Ivanov), and Lieutenant Colonels (Mayakov), (Grigorazh), and Kurdinkov) are in the vanguard of competition. Coming forward as initaitors of socialist competition in the Armed Forces, they have called on the personnel to strive persistently for an increase in combat readiness and the intensity and effectiveness of combat and political training, for strengthening discipline and organization and the stepping up the economy drive.

The example of the initiators has found a warm response from the men of the Army and Navy. In competition the armed defenders of the homeland are persistently striving for the complete fulfillment, at a high qualitative level, of the tasks set by the minister of defense for the training of the Army and Navy forces. The Communist Party and Soviet Government are making every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are on a level which rules out a strategic superiority on the part of the forces of imperialism and to ensure that the defense capability of our homeland undergoes comprehensive improvement [sovershenstvovat]. It must be stressed again, however, that the Soviet state's great efforts in this sphere are forced upon it and are limited to tasks involving the reliable defense of the homeland. Of course it is not easy for us to switch part of our national income to defense needs. No doubt many of our problems would long since have receded into the past were it not for the tense foreign political circumstances. As has been stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union has never threatened anybody, but no one will ever succeed in imposing his will on us. These words express the thoughts of Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy and their determination to defend the security of our homeland at a high level and to maintain its defense capacity.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Moscow Army Day Meeting

PM240900 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet Army Central Academic Theater was decked with flags and banners. Representatives of Moscow's working people, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and Armed Forces veterans went there on the evening of 21 February to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The presidium at the ceremonial meeting comprised B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Belyakov and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Generals Yu.P. Maksimov and Ye.F. Ivanovskiy; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, all USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party,

soviet, and social organizations, designers of military equipment and arms, and USSR pilot-cosmonauts.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected to tumultuous applause from those present.

Soviet servicemen were congratulated on the holiday by Yu.M. Kablukov, Moscow subway train driver and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress; and S.A. Smirnov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

A concert was held after the ceremonies.

Defense Official's TV Talk

LD231846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1305 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Talk by Vitaliy Mikhaylovich Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense and Army general: "Today Is Soviet Army and Navy Say]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today is a nationwide celebration. It is Soviet Army And Navy Day. This year it is being marked on the eve of an historic event of great political significance.

On February 25, the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opens its proceedings in Moscow. It will adopt very important decisions and documents which will define the principal targets for the political, social, economic and spiritual development of Soviet society right up to the next millenium. A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 18 February. It discussed matters connected with the convocation and holding of the 27th party congress. The plenum approved reports for the congress and the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amended party rules and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development, and approved a decision to submit these documents for the consideration of the forthcoming congress.

Comrades, the Soviet Army and Navy, set up by the great Lenin and the Communist Party, have for 68 years now reliably been defending the gains of socialism and the cause of peace. They have traveled a long and heroic path covered with unfading combat glory. For over 3 years the Red Army and Navy waged bitter battles on the fronts of the Civil War, defending the young Soviet republic against internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention. The routing of the White Guards and imperialist interventionists convincingly showed the great viability of the proletarian state and its army.

During the years of peaceful construction in the pre-war 5-year plan, the Armed Forces vigilantly protected the creative toil of the Soviet people and resolutely halted the aggressive forays of the imperialist powers and their accomplices on the western and eastern borders of the USSR.

The Great Fatherland War, 1941-45, was the most grievous ordeal ever experienced by our country. The destinies of socialism and world civilization and the destiny of mankind depended on its outcome. It was not simply a military victory that was scored in that war: it was a victory for our Soviet system, for our economy, socialist ideology and the unprecedented steadfastness and courage of the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces.

It was a victory for Soviet military science and Soviet arms. The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a decisive condition of our victory. The party itself was a genuinely fighting party, fused together with the fighting people. Having defended the freedom and independence of their homeland, the Soviet Armed Forces also fulfilled with honor their elevated internationalist mission and liberated the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement. The routing of German fascism and subsequently Japanese militarism had a most profound influence on the whole of world development.

The results of the Great Fatherland War and World War II as a whole showed that there are no forces in the world which could crush socialism and turn back the wheel of history. Our victory confirmed with particular force the futility of imperialism's plans for world supremacy. However, the aggressive forces of the imperialist powers did not draw the necessary conclusions from the lessons of history. Immediately after the World War II they began, at first behind the scenes and then openly, to develop new perfidious plans against the USSR. Imperialism, guilty of two word wars, began to prepare for a new, nuclear-missile war. It is known that from 1946 to 1975, Washington repeatedly raised the issue of using nuclear weapons, including against the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialism and their NATO allies surrounded our country and the countries of socialist community with hundreds of military bases. They have developed and are implementing a wide-scale program for the accumulation of nuclear and other kinds of arms. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state, not weakening its efforts in the struggle for peace, creatively implementing the Leninist ideas of the defense of the socialist fatherland, have done everything necessary to strengthen the defense capability of the country and increase the might of the Soviet Army and Navy. Equipping them with nuclear missile weapons, creating [sozdaniye] strategic missile forces, and developing [razvitiye] supersonic, missile-bearing aviation and the atomic missile fleet has fundamentally changed the appearance and substantially increased the combat might of the Army and Navy. The measure allowed the Soviet Union by the beginning of the seventies to attain military strategic equilibrium with the United States and made bellicose circles of imperialist states take this important factor into account. Equality of military strategic force attained by the toil of the Soviet people has become our historical achievement, a decisive contribution to the struggle for peace. However, this state of affairs, judging by everything, does not suit U.S. aggressive circles. The idea of a crusade against socialism, the idea of social revenge gives them no peace. Concealing their plans, which are dangerous for mankind with the decrepit bogey of the Soviet military threat, the U.S. ruling elite are trying to break the military strategic balance, obtain military supremacy over the USSR and its allies

and, by force of arms, dictate its will.

The United States has started on a new spiral in the race for all types of arms. At the same time as perfecting [sovershenstvovaniye] their strategic nuclear forces, they are carrying out a multi billion dollar program to develop [sozdaniye] space-strike weapons. The aim of these intentions has long been clear: to guarantee the United States' impunity after a first strike on the Soviet Union by using an antimissile defense system with a space strike wave to ward off our supposedly weakened retaliatory strike. No specious names of the Strategic Defense Initiative sort can conceal the real intentions of aggressive circles in the United States. In direct opposition to the aggressive policy of imperialism is the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly and consistently defends the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and does everything so as to preserve peace on earth and not cast mankind into the abyss of nuclear war. At the center of attention of all the world's public is the 15 January statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which is put forward a set of new, major, peaceful foreign policy initiatives directed at improving the international situation and including a specific program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000.

The U.S. Administration has not yet responded to these proposals. At the same time, recent pronouncements by U.S. Administration leaders and the Pentagon's plans are evidence of their intention to continue the arms race and to conduct matters with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. However, this is an unrealizable dream on the part of the bellicose politicos.

The CPSU will make every effort to see that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which rules out strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism; that the defensive capability of the Soviet state is improved in every way; and that the combat cooperation of fraternal socialist countries is strengthened. That is the brief but meaningful way in which the draft CPSU Program defines the policy of our party in the realm of defense. Let no one doubt the fact that the security of our country and its allies will continue to be properly ensured. The Soviet Union has everything it needs for defense at its disposal.

The main component of the combat power of our Armed Forces and the paramount factor deterring aggression is the strategic nuclear forces, which were set up in response to the American ones. They are made up of the groupings [obyedineniya] and formations [soyedineniya] of the Strategic Rocket Troops, the Navy, and the Air Force. They are equipped with strategic ballistic missiles and cruise missiles that have a high tactical performance.

The Ground Forces form part of the united formation of our Armed Forces. Their motorized-rifle and tank divisions are equipped with up-to-date tanks, infantry combat vehicles, self-propelled artillery systems, combat helicopters, and communication, reconnaissance and control facilities.

The air defense troops are guarding the aerial borders of our homeland. They are equipped with highly effective, multiple-launcher anti-aircraft missile complexes, all-weather interceptor aircraft, up-to-date radar stations, and automated control systems. The missile attack warning system is of great importance in restraining a nuclear missile attack on our country.

The Air Force has been raised to a qualitatively new level. The air formations and units of the Air Force are equipped with up-to-date multi-purpose aircraft and helicopters that are armed with various missiles. Their aiming and navigational systems provide for the use of weapons in complex meteorological conditions and at a wide range of altitudes.

The formations and units of the Navy which include nuclear submarines equipped with an arsenal of missile and torpedo weapons, surface ships with powerful armaments, naval missile-equipped aircraft, and submarines, are able with great autonomy to carry out operational tasks in ocean and sea theaters of military actions.

The constant high combat readiness of the Armed Forces is ensured by the stubborn service work of every Soviet serviceman and the Communists and Komsomol members and by the high level of the field, air, and sea training of all the personnel of the Army and Navy. As is happening everywhere in the country, the Army and Navy are paying great attention to strengthening service discipline, orderliness, organization, and the responsibility of each serviceman for his work, whatever his post. A powerful instrument in maintaining high combat readiness in the Armed Forces and in educating their personnel in a spirit of selfless devotion to our homeland and a spirit of internationalism is party political work in the Army and Navy. It is an inseparable part of all measures to strengthen the combat potential of the Armed Forces.

Soviet servicemen are meeting their festival — Soviet Army and Navy Day — closely rallied around their native Communist Party. Together with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, they are standing vigilantly on guard over the great gains of socialism and are ready to give an immediate and crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, I greet the personnel and veterans of the Armed Forces and the entire Soviet people on the nationwide festival of Soviet Army and Navy day.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Armed Forces Vigilance

PM201445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Custodian of the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] The current international situation is markedly acute and tense. The world is approaching the point where events could get out of control, which is a direct consequence of the increasingly aggressive policy of imperialism, above all U.S. reactionary circles. And as long as the military danger posed by imperialism exists, the intensification of our country's defense might is an objective necessity. The CPSU is making every effort to keep the USSR Armed Forces at a level that precludes

imperialist forces' strategic superiority and to comprehensively improve our motherland's defense capability. The party is constantly concerned with strengthening the Armed Forces' combat potential, which is a dialectical amalgam of military expertise, ideological steadfastness, personnel organization and discipline and loyalty to partiotic and international duty, and high-standard equipment.

The vital element is the strengthening of the socialist motherland's defenses is the Communist Party's leadership of military development and of the Armed Forces. It plays a leading part in elaborating and implementing policy in the sphere of the country's defenses and security and Soviet military doctrine, which is purely defensive and is geared to protection against attacks from outside and it is exercising an ever-increasing organizing and directing influence on the entire life and activity of the Armed Forces.

The current reorganization of forms and methods of party leadership and all economic and party political work in line with the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is reflected, naturally, in the Armed Forces as well. It is manifested above all in increased demands on cadres and on their work style. Military councils and political organs are steering a course toward ensuring efficient work, unity of word and action, and development of initiative, independence, and boldness in decisionmaking and readiness to assume responsibility. There is increasing determination to eliminate window dressing and complacency. Today the main emphasis in the work of commanders and party organizations should be on strengthening discipline, organization, and order; on uniting multinational troop collectives; and on high-quality fulfillment of training plans and programs.

The CPSU is concerned with strengthening one-man authority and increasing the role and influence of Army and Navy political organs and party organizations and is ensuring the daily strengthening of the vital link between the Army and the people. Through the will of the party and the intellect and labor of the Soviet people, our troops and naval forces are being equipped with formidable weapons which are on a par with the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. The party sees the defense of the socialist homeland and service in the ranks of the Armed Forces as the honorable obligation and sacred duty of every Soviet citizen.

Acknowledging their responsibility to the party and the people for the security of the motherland and all the socialist community countries, the troops of the Army and Navy are keeping a sharp eye on the military preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies and are persistently improving their combat expertise. Commanders, political organs, and staffs are directing the efforts of the personnel toward the outstanding performance of each day's combat training tasks, strengthening organization and discipline, and ensuring the absolute fulfillment of pledges in socialist competition launched this year under the banner: "Let us fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably protect the gains of socialism!"

Raised and nurtured by Lenin's party, the Soviet Armed Forces are greeting their 68th anniversary by increasing vigilance and combat readiness and field, air, and sea training. A product of the people, they are vigilantly watching over peace and socialism, the Soviet people's creative labor, and the homeland's sacred frontiers.